

**METAL ALLOYS FOR THE REFLECTIVE OR THE
SEMI-REFLECTIVE LAYER OF AN OPTICAL STORAGE MEDIUM**

5 **CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS**

 This patent application is a continuation-in-part of
patent application No. 10/457,935 filed June 10, 2003 which
is a continuation-in-part of Application No. 10/342,649,
filed January 15, 2003, which is a continuation-in-part of
10 Application No. 10/090,855, filed March 4, 2002, which is a
continuation-in-part of Application No. 09/661,062, filed
September 13, 2000, now Patent No. 6,451,402, issued on
September 17, 2002, which is a continuation-in-part of
Application No. 09/557,135, filed April 25, 2000, which is
15 a continuation-in-part of Application No. 09/438,864, filed
November 12, 1999, now Patent No. 6,280,811, issued on
August 28, 2001, which is a continuation-in-part of
Application No. 09/102,163, filed June 22, 1998, now Patent
No. 6,007,889, issued on October 28, 1999, and is also a
20 continuation-in-part of Application No. 10/409,037, filed
on April 8, 2003, which is a continuation of Application
No. 09/834,775 filed on April 13, 2001, now Patent No.
6,544,616, issued on April 8, 2003, which claims the benefit
of U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/219,843.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to reflective layers or semi-reflective layers used in optical storage media that are
5 made of silver-based alloys.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Four layers are generally present in the construction
10 of a conventional, prerecorded, optical disc such as compact audio disc. A first layer is usually made from optical grade, polycarbonate resin. This layer is manufactured by well-known techniques that usually begin by injection or compression molding the resin into a disc. The
15 surface of the disc is molded or stamped with extremely small and precisely located pits and lands. These pits and lands have a predetermined size and, as explained below, are ultimately the vehicles for storing information on the disc.

20 After stamping, an optically reflective layer is placed over the information pits and lands. The reflective layer is usually made of aluminum or an aluminum alloy and is typically between about 40 to about 100 nanometers (nm) thick. The reflective layer is usually deposited by one of
25 many well-known vapor deposition techniques such as sputtering or thermal evaporation. Kirk-Othmer,

Encyclopedia of Chemical Technology, 3rd ed. Vol. 10, pp.

247 to 283, offers a detailed explanation of these and other deposition techniques such as glow discharge, ion plating, and chemical vapor deposition, and this

5 specification hereby incorporates that disclosure by reference.

Next, a solvent-based or an UV (ultraviolet) curing-type resin is applied over the reflective layer, which is usually followed by a label. The third layer protects the
10 reflective layer from handling and the ambient environment. And the label identifies the particular information that is stored on the disc, and sometimes, may include artwork.

The information pits residing between the polycarbonate resin and the reflective layer usually take
15 the form of a continuous spiral. The spiral typically begins at an inside radius and ends at an outside radius. The distance between any 2 spirals is called the "track pitch" and is usually about 1.6 microns for compact audio disc. The length of one pit or land in the direction of the
20 track is from about 0.9 to about 3.3 microns. All of these details are commonly known for compact audio discs and reside in a series of specifications that were first proposed by Philips NV of Holland and Sony of Japan as standards for the industry.

The disc is read by pointing a laser beam through the optical grade polycarbonate substrate and onto the reflective layer with sufficiently small resolution to focus on the information pits. The pits have a depth of
5 about $\frac{1}{4}$ of the wavelength of the laser light, and the light generally has a wavelength in the range of about 780 to 820 nanometers. Destructive (dark) or constructive (bright) interference of the laser light is then produced as the laser travels along the spiral track, focusing on an
10 alternating stream of pits and lands in its path.

This on and off change of light intensity from dark to bright or from bright to dark forms the basis of a digital data stream of 1 and 0's. When there is no light intensity change in a fixed time interval, the digital signal is "0,"
15 and when there is light intensity change from either dark to bright or bright to dark, the digital signal is "1." The continuous stream of ones and zeros that results is then electronically decoded and presented in a format that is meaningful to the user such as music or computer
20 programming data.

As a result, it is important to have a highly reflective coating on the disc to reflect the laser light from the disc and onto a detector in order to read the presence of an intensity change. In general, the reflective

layer is usually aluminum, copper, silver, or gold, all of which have a high optical reflectivity of more than 80 percent from 650 nm to 820 nm wavelength. Aluminum and aluminum alloys are commonly used because they have a
5 comparatively lower cost, adequate corrosion resistance, and are easily placed onto the polycarbonate disc.

Occasionally and usually for cosmetic reason, a gold or copper based alloy is used to offer the consumer a "gold" colored disc. Although gold naturally offers a rich
10 color and satisfies all the functional requirements of a highly reflective layer, it is comparatively much more expensive than aluminum. Therefore, a copper-based alloy that contains zinc or tin is sometimes used to produce the gold colored layer. But unfortunately, the exchange is not
15 truly satisfactory because the copper alloy's corrosion resistance, in general, is considered worse than aluminum, which results in a disc that has a shorter life span than one with an aluminum reflective layer.

For the convenience of the reader, additional details
20 in the manufacture and operation of an optically readable storage system can be found in U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,998,239 to Strandjord et al. and 4,709,363 to Dirks et al., the disclosures of which are hereby incorporated by reference.

Another type of disc in the compact disc family that has become popular is the recordable compact disc or "CD-R." This disc is similar to the CD described earlier, but it has a few changes. The recordable compact disc begins
5 with a continuous spiral groove instead of a continuous spiral of pits and has a layer of organic dye between the polycarbonate substrate and the reflective layer. The disc is recorded by periodically focusing a laser beam into the grooves as the laser travels along the spiral track. The
10 laser heats the dye to a high temperature, which in turn places pits in the groove that coincide with an input data stream of ones and zeros by periodically deforming and decomposing the dye.

For the convenience of the reader, additional details
15 regarding the operation and construction of these recordable discs can be found in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,325,351 to Uchiyama et al., and 5,391,462; 5,415,914; and 5,419,939 to Arioka et al., and 5,620,767 to Harigaya et al., the disclosures of which are hereby incorporated into this
20 specification by reference.

The key component of a CD-R disc is the organic dye, which is made from solvent and one or more organic compounds from the cyanine, phthalocyanine or azo family. The disc is normally produced by spin coating the dye onto

the disc and sputtering the reflective layer over the dye after the dye is sufficiently dry. But because the dye may contain halogen ions or other chemicals that can corrode the reflective layer, many commonly used reflective layer materials such as aluminum may not be suitable to give the CD-R disc a reasonable life span. So being, frequently gold must be used to manufacture a recordable CD. But while gold satisfies all the functional requirements of CD-R discs, it is a very expensive solution.

Recently, other types of recordable optical disks have been developed. These optical disks use a phase-change or magneto-optic material as the recording medium. An optical laser is used to change the phase or magnetic state (microstructural change) of the recording layer by modulating a beam focused on the recording medium while the medium is rotated to produce microstructural changes in the recording layer. During playback, changes in the intensity of light from the optical beam reflected through the recording medium are sensed by a detector. These modulations in light intensity are due to variations in the microstructure of the recording medium produced during the recording process. Some phase-change and/or magneto-optic materials may be readily and repeatedly transformed from a first state to a second state and back again with

substantially no degradation. These materials may be used as the recording media for a compact disc-rewritable disc, or commonly known as CD-RW.

To record and read information, phase change discs
5 utilize the recording layer's ability to change from a first dark to a second light phase and back again. Recording on these materials produces a series of alternating dark and light spots according to digital input data introduced as modulations in the recording laser beam.
10 These light and dark spots on the recording medium correspond to 0's and 1's in terms of digital data. The digitized data is read using a low laser power focused along the track of the disc to play back the recorded information. The laser power is low enough such that it
15 does not further change the state of the recording media but is powerful enough such that the variations in reflectivity of the recording medium may be easily distinguished by a detector. The recording medium may be erased for re-recording by focussing a laser of
20 intermediate power on the recording medium. This returns the recording medium layer to its original or erased state. A more detailed discussion of the recording mechanism of optically recordable media can be found in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,741,603; 5,498,507; and 5,719,006 assigned to the Sony

Corporation, the TDK Corporation, and the NEC Corporation, all of Tokyo, Japan, respectively, the disclosures of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

Still another type of disc in the optical disc family
5 that has become popular is a prerecorded optical disc called the digital videodisc or "DVD." This disc has two halves. Each half is made of polycarbonate resin that has been injection or compression molded with pit information and then sputter coated with a reflective layer, as
10 described earlier. These two halves are then bonded or glued together with an UV curing resin or a hot melt adhesive to form the whole disc. The disc can then be played from both sides as contrasted from the compact disc or CD where information is usually obtained only from one
15 side. The size of a DVD is about the same as a CD, but the information density is considerably higher. The track pitch is about 0.7 micron and the length of the pits and lands is from approximately 0.3 to 1.4 microns.

One variation of the DVD family of discs is the DVD-
20 dual layer disc. This disc also has two information layers; however, both layers are played back from one side. In this arrangement, the highly reflectivity layer is usually the same as that previously described. But the second layer is only semi-reflective with a reflectivity in the range of

approximately 18 to 30 percent at 650 nm wavelength. In addition to reflecting light, this second layer must also pass a substantial amount of light so that the laser beam can reach the highly reflective layer underneath and then
5 reflect back through the semi-reflective layer to the signal detector.

In a continued attempt to increase the storage capacity of optical discs, a multi-layer disc can be constructed as indicated in the publication " SPIE
10 Conference Proceeding Vol. 2890, page 2-9, Nov, 1996" where a tri-layer or a quadri-layer optical disc was revealed. All the data layers were played back from one side of the disc using laser light at 650 nm wavelength. A double-sided tri-layered read-only-disc that included a total of six
15 layers can have a storage capacity of about 26 gigabytes of information.

More recently, a blue light emitting laser diode with wavelength of 400 nm has been made commercially available. The new laser will enable much denser digital videodisc
20 data storage. While current DVD using 650 nm red laser can store 4.7 GB per side, the new blue laser will enable 12 GB per side, enough storage space for about 6 hours of standard-resolution video and sound. With a multi-layer disc, there is enough capacity for a featured movie in the

high-definition digital video format. Silver alloys of the present invention can be used for any one layer of the multi-layer optical disc.

Recent advances in the development of thin silver alloy films for use as both semi-reflective and highly reflective layers in DVD-9s has made it feasible to create tri-layer and even quadruple-layer optical discs with all playback information layers on the same side of the disc. See for example, U.S. Patent Nos. 6,007,889, and 6,280,811. Thus multiple-layer disc can be constructed and manufactured at low cost. Combined with objective lens having a numerical aperture (NA) of 0.60, and playback lasers having a wavelength of about 650 nm, multiple-layer optical storage devices with the capacity to store 14 gigabytes of information (DVD-14) or 18 gigabytes (DVD-18) of information storage capacity can be made.

Various formats for the next generation optical discs have been proposed. One of these is referred to so as a "Blu-ray" disc. The Blu-ray disc system is characterized by a playback laser operating at a wavelength of about 405 nm (blue light) and an objective lens with a numerical aperture of 0.85. The storage capacity of this device, used with one information layer, is estimated to be about 25 gigabytes for the prerecorded format. Such devices have

track pitch values in the 0.32 μm range and channel bit length on the order of 0.05 μm .

Because the focal depth of an objective lens with a NA of 0.85 is typically less than one micron, the tolerance of the optical path length variation is drastically reduced relative to currently used systems. Thus a cover layer about 100 microns thick (the distance is measured from the surface of the disc to the information layer) has been proposed. The variation of the thickness of this cover layer is extremely critical to the success of this system. For example, a 2 or 3 micron thickness variation in the cover layer will introduce very high spherical aberration in the playback signal, potentially degrading the signal to an unacceptable low level.

Another major problem with the Blu-ray format is that the current generation of production equipment used for DVDs can not be used to produce discs with the Blu-ray format, because the proposed format is too different from currently used DVD format. The need to invest in new equipment to manufacture Blu-ray discs substantially increases the cost of making the Blu-ray disc, and presents another obstacle to adopting the Blu-ray disc system as the standard for the next generation of DVD.

In part, because of the aforementioned problems associated with the Blu-ray disc, another format for the next generation of DVD has been proposed. This proposed format is sometimes referred to as the Advanced Optical
5 Disc" (AOD).

The AOD format preserves some of the features of the currently used DVD, for example, an AOD comprises two 0.6 mm thick half-discs glued together to create a symmetrical structure. The proposed AOD system uses a playback laser
10 with a wavelength of 405 nm and an objective lens with a NA of about 0.65. The storage capacity of the prerecorded type of AOD disc with one information layer is about 15 gigabytes. Although manufacturing a AOD disc is less complicated and less challenging than manufacturing a Blu-
15 ray disc, AOD suffers one drawback. The playback signal quality of an AOD disc is strongly dependant upon the flatness of the disc. In order to deal with the variation of disc flatness introduced in the mass production of AOD discs, a tilt servo mechanism in the player is most likely
20 required. The need for this mechanism will increase the cost of players designed to read AOD discs.

Currently, there is an interest in adapting CD-RW techniques to the DVD field to produce a rewritable DVD (DVD-RW) and next generation phase-change rewritable discs

such as Blu-ray or AOD. Some difficulties in the production of a DVD-RW have arisen due to the higher information density requirements of the DVD format. For example, the reflectivity of the reflective layer must be increased

5 relative that of the standard DVD reflective layer to accommodate the reading, writing, and erasing requirements of the DVD-RW format. Also, the thermal conductivity of the reflective layer must also be increased to adequately

10 dissipate the heat generated by both the higher laser power requirements to write and erase information and the microstructural changes occurring during the information transfer process. The potential choice of the reflective layer is currently pure gold, pure silver and aluminum

15 alloys. Gold seems to have sufficient reflectivity, thermal conductivity, and corrosion resistance properties to work in a DVD-RW disk. Additionally, gold is relatively easy to sputter into a coating of uniform thickness. But once again, gold is also comparatively more expensive than other metals, making the DVD-RW format prohibitively expensive.

20 Pure silver has higher reflectivity and thermal conductivity than gold, but its corrosion resistance is relatively poor as compared to gold. Aluminum alloy's reflectivity and thermal conductivity is considerably lower than either gold or silver, and therefore is not

necessarily a good choice for the reflective layer in DVD-RW or DVD+RW.

For the convenience of the reader, additional details regarding the manufacture and construction of DVD discs can
5 be found in U.S. Pat. No. 5,640,382 to Florczak et al. the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated by reference.

Therefore, what is needed are some new alloys that have the advantages of gold when used as a reflective layer or as a semi-reflective layer in an optical storage medium,
10 but are not as expensive as gold. These new alloys also have better corrosion resistance than pure silver. The current invention addresses that need.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is an objective of this invention to provide new
5 metallic alloys for thin film reflective layers that has
high reflectivity and similar sputtering characteristics as
gold, and is corrosion resistant yet inexpensive. When a
layer of this invention is made thin enough, it can be
semi-reflective and transmissive to laser light and used in
10 applications such as a DVD-dual layer.

It is another objective of this invention to provide a
lower cost alternative to the gold reflective layer in a
recordable compact disc and still satisfy other functional
requirements of the disc such as, high reflectivity and
15 corrosion resistance.

It is a further objective of this invention to provide
a silver-based alloy with chemical, thermal, and optical
properties that satisfy the functional requirements of the
reflective layer in a DVD-RW or DVD+RW disc, and other
20 current or future generations of optical discs in which
reflectivity, corrosion resistance, and ease of application
are all important requirements for a low cost and high
performance product.

In one aspect, this invention is an optical storage
25 medium, comprising: a first layer having a pattern of

features in at least one major surface; and a first coating adjacent the first layer, the first coating includes a first metal alloy; wherein the first metal alloy comprises: silver; and at least one other element, selected from the

5 group consisting of copper, zinc, silicon, cadmium, tin, lithium, nickel, cobalt, indium, chromium, antimony, gallium, boron, molybdenum, zirconium, beryllium, germanium, aluminum, manganese, and titanium, wherein said other elements are present from 0.01 a/o percent to 10.0

10 a/o percent of the amount of silver present. In another aspect of the invention, the aforementioned elements alloyed with silver are present in the amount of 0.1 a/o percent to 5.0 a/o percent. The first coating of the optical storage medium may directly contact the first metal

15 layer of the medium.

In another aspect of the invention, the medium may further comprise a second layer having a pattern of features in at least one major surface and a second coating adjacent to the second layer. The second layer may include

20 a dielectric material. Additionally, the medium may include a third layer having a pattern of features in at least one major surface, the third layer including an optically recordable material and a forth layer having a pattern of

features in at least one major surface, the forth layer may include a dielectric material.

In another aspect, this invention is an optical storage medium. The optical storage medium has a substrate
5 with a pattern of features in at least one major surface and a recording layer adjacent the feature pattern. A semi-reflective layer then resides adjacent the recording layer. The optical storage medium may also have a second substrate with a pattern of features in at least one major surface, a
10 second recording layer adjacent the feature pattern, and a second reflective layer adjacent the recording layer. A space layer is then located between the first and second substrates. At least one of the reflective or semi-reflective coatings are made of silver and copper wherein
15 the relationship between the amounts of silver and copper is defined by Ag_xCu_t where $0.90 < x < 0.999$ and $0.001 < t < 0.10$.

In still another aspect this invention is an optical storage medium comprising a first layer having a pattern of
20 features in at least one major surface and a semi-reflective layer adjacent to the first feature pattern. The semi-reflective layer or coating can be comprised of any of the metal alloys of the invention suitable for use in a semi-reflective layer and compatible for use with a laser

in the range of 405 nm. The storage medium further includes a second layer having a pattern of features in at least one major surface and a highly reflective layer or coating adjacent to the second pattern of features. In one
5 embodiment of the invention the first pattern of features includes a spiral groove.

In yet another aspect the invention provides an optical storage device including, in addition to a first layer and second layer each having feature patterns, a
10 forth layer including an optically recordable material positioned between a third layer including a dielectric material and a fifth layer including a dielectric material. Optical recording layer 4 and dielectric layers 3 and 5 are positioned between the first layer and the second layer. In
15 one embodiment of the invention the feature pattern in either, or both, the first and second layers comprise a spiral groove either with or without data pits.

In one embodiment of the invention the recordable material in layer 4 is a phase changeable material.

20 In still another embodiment of the invention the recordable material in layer 4 is magnetic optical recordable material.

In yet another embodiment of the invention the recordable material in layer 4 is a optically active dye.

In another aspect of the invention, the optically recordable material is a phase-changeable material. The optically recordable material may comprise a phase changeable materials selected from the group consisting of

5 Ge-Sb-Te, As-In-Sb-Te, Cr-Ge-Sb-Te, As-Te-Ge, Te-Ge-Sn, Te-Ge-Sn-O, Te-Se, Sn-Te-Se, Te-Ge-Sn-Au, Ge-Sb-Te, Sb-Te-Se, In-Se-Tl, In Sb, In-Sb-Se, In-Se-Tl-Co, Bi-Ge, Bi-Ge-Sb, Bi-Ge-Te, and Si-Te-Sn. The optically recordable material may be a magneto-optic material selected for example from

10 the group consisting of Tb-Fe-Co and Gd-Tb-Fe.

In another aspect of the invention, the first metal alloy in the a layer of an optical recording medium may comprise copper, zinc, and silver wherein copper is present from about 0.01 a/o percent to about 10.0 a/o percent, zinc

15 is present from about 0.01 a/o percent to 10.0 a/o, and the remainder is silver.

In another aspect of the invention, a metal alloy in a layer of an optical recording medium may comprise copper, titanium, and silver, wherein copper is present in about

20 0.01 a/o percent to about 10.0 a/o percent of the amount of silver present, and titanium is present from about 0.01 a/o percent to about 5.0 a/o percent of the amount of silver present in the alloy.

In another aspect of the invention, a metal alloy in a layer of an optical recording medium may comprise silver; and at least one other metal selected from the group consisting of gold, rhodium, ruthenium, osmium, iridium,
5 platinum, palladium, and mixtures thereof, wherein at least one of these metals is present from about 0.01 a/o percent to about 5.0 a/o percent of the amount of silver present.

In another aspect of the invention, the metal alloy in a layer of an optical recording medium may comprise silver,
10 copper, and silicon, wherein copper is present from about 0.01 a/o percent to about 10.0 a/o percent of the amount of silver present, and silicon is present from about 0.01 a/o percent to about 5.0 a/o percent of the amount of silver present.

15 In still another aspect this invention is an optical information recording medium, comprising: a first substrate having a pattern of features in at least one major surface; a first recording layer adjacent the feature pattern; and a first reflective layer adjacent to the first recording
20 layer. The reflective layer includes a first metal alloy; wherein the first metal alloy comprises: silver; and at least one other element selected from the group consisting of copper, zinc, titanium, cadmium, lithium, nickel, cobalt, indium, aluminum, germanium, chromium, germanium,

tin, beryllium, magnesium, manganese, antimony, gallium, silicon, boron, zirconium, molybdenum, and mixtures thereof, wherein said other elements are present from 0.01 a/o percent to 10.0 a/o percent of the amount of silver present. In another aspect of the invention, the other elements of the aforementioned metal alloy are present from about 0.1 a/o percent to 5.0 a/o percent of the amount of silver present in the alloy.

In one aspect of the invention, the first recording layer of an optical information recording medium may directly contact the first metal layer.

In another aspect of the invention, a metal alloy of an optical recording medium, may comprise silver, copper, and zinc wherein copper is present from about 0.01 a/o percent to 10.0 a/o percent of the amount of silver present, and zinc is present from about 0.01 a/o percent to 10.0 a/o percent of the amount of silver present.

In another aspect of the invention, a metal alloy of a layer of an optical recording medium is comprised of silver and at least one element selected from the group consisting of gold, rhodium, ruthenium, osmium, iridium, platinum, palladium, and mixtures thereof, wherein the element is present from about 0.01 a/o percent to 5.0 a/o percent of the amount of silver present.

In yet another aspect, the invention is an optical storage medium, comprising: a first substrate having a pattern of features in at least one major surface; a semi-reflective layer adjacent a feature pattern, the semi-reflective layer including a metal alloy; the metal alloy comprising: silver; and copper; wherein the relationship between the amounts of silver and copper is defined by Ag_xCu_y , where $0.90 < x < 0.999$, $0.001 < y < 0.10$; a second substrate having a pattern of features in at least one major surface; a high reflective layer adjacent the feature pattern of the second substrate; and at least one spacer layer, located between said first and second substrates.

The aforementioned medium may further include a second substrate having a pattern of features in at least one major surface and a second reflective layer adjacent the second substrate. The metal alloy may also be comprised of at least one additional element selected from the group consisting of silicon, cadmium, tin, lithium, nickel, cobalt, indium, chromium, antimony, gallium, boron, molybdenum, zirconium, beryllium, titanium, magnesium, wherein the elements are present from about 0.01 a/o percent to 10.0 a/o percent of the amount of silver present.

In still another aspect of the invention, the first metal alloy in an optical storage medium with both reflective and semi-reflective layers, comprising Ag_xCu_y , where $0.90 < x < 0.999$, $0.001 < y < 0.10$, includes manganese
5 present from about 0.01 a/o percent to about 7.5 a/o percent of the amount of silver present.

In still another aspect of the invention, the metal alloy in an optical storage medium with both reflective and semi-reflective layers, comprising Ag_xCu_y , where $0.90 < x < 0.999$, $0.001 < y < 0.10$, includes manganese present from
10 about 0.01 a/o percent to about 5.0 a/o percent of the amount of silver present.

In still another aspect of the invention, the metal alloy in an optical storage medium with both reflective and semi-reflective layers, comprising Ag_xCu_y , where $0.90 < x < 0.999$, $0.001 < y < 0.10$, includes titanium present from
15 about 0.01 a/o percent to about 5.0 a/o percent of the amount of silver present.

In still another aspect of the invention, the metal alloy in an optical storage medium with both reflective and semi-reflective layers, comprising Ag_xCu_y , where $0.90 < x < 0.999$, $0.001 < y < 0.10$, includes silicon present from about
20 0.01 a/o percent to about 5.0 a/o percent of the amount of silver present.

In another aspect of the invention, the semi-reflective layer of optical storage medium includes a metal alloy comprising Ag_xCu_y , wherein $0.95 < x < 0.999$, $0.001 < y < 0.050$.

5 In another aspect of the invention, an optical storage medium has at least one semi-reflective layer comprising a metal alloy including Ag_xCu_y , wherein $0.95 < x < 0.999$, $0.001 < y < 0.050$.

10 In another aspect of the invention, the semi-reflective layer of an optical storage medium directly contacts the first metal alloy of the medium.

In another aspect of the invention, an optical information recording medium, may further include a second substrate having a pattern of features in at least one major surface and spacer layer located between the first and second substrates.

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In one aspect, this invention is an optical storage medium with a first substrate having a pattern of features in at least one major surface and a first reflective layer adjacent the feature pattern. The reflective layer is made of a silver and zinc alloy wherein the relationship between the amount of silver and the amount of zinc is defined by Ag_xZn_y , where $0.85 < x < 0.9999$ and $0.0001 < y < 0.15$.

20

In another aspect, this invention is an optical storage medium with a first substrate having a pattern of features in at least one major surface and a first reflective layer adjacent the feature pattern. The
5 reflective layer is made of a silver and aluminum alloy where the relationship between the amount of silver and the amount of aluminum is defined by Ag_xAl_z , where $0.95 < x < 0.9999$ and $0.0001 < z < 0.05$.

In another aspect, this invention is an optical
10 storage medium with a first substrate having a pattern of features in at least one major surface and a first reflective layer adjacent the feature pattern. The reflective layer is made of a silver and zinc and aluminum alloy where the relationship between the amount of silver
15 and the amount of zinc and the amount of aluminum is defined by $Ag_xZn_yAl_z$, where $0.80 < x < 0.998$ and $0.001 < y < 0.15$, and $0.001 < z < 0.05$.

In another aspect, this invention is an optical storage medium with a first substrate having a pattern of
20 features in at least one major surface and a first reflective layer adjacent the feature pattern. The reflective layer is made of a silver and manganese alloy where the relationship between the amount of silver and

manganese is defined by Ag_xMn_t , where $0.925 < x < 0.9999$ and $0.0001 < t < 0.075$.

In another aspect, this invention is an optical storage medium with a first substrate having a pattern of features in at least one major surface and a first reflective layer adjacent the feature pattern. The reflective layer is made of a silver and germanium alloy wherein the relationship between the amount of silver and the amount of germanium is defined by Ag_xGe_q , where $0.97 < x < 0.9999$ and $0.0001 < q < 0.03$.

In another aspect, this invention is an optical storage medium with a first substrate having a pattern of features in at least one major surface and a first reflective layer adjacent the feature pattern. The reflective layer is made of a silver and copper and manganese alloy wherein the relationship between the amount of silver and the amount of copper and the amount of manganese is defined by $\text{Ag}_x\text{Cu}_p\text{Mn}_t$, where $0.825 < x < 0.9998$ and $0.0001 < p < 0.10$, and $0.0001 < t < 0.075$.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is an optical storage system according to one
5 embodiment of this invention.

Fig. 2 is an optical storage system according to
another embodiment of this invention where an organic dye
is used as a recording layer.

Fig. 3 is an optical storage system according to
10 another embodiment of this invention with two layers of
information pits where the playback of both layers is from
one side.

Fig. 4 is an optical storage system according to
another embodiment of this invention with three layers of
15 information pits where the playback of all three layers is
from one side.

Fig. 5 is an optical storage system according to
another embodiment of this invention where the system
contains a rewritable information layer.

20 Fig. 6 is an optical storage system according to
another embodiment of this invention where the system
contains a rewritable information layer.

Fig. 7 is an optical storage system according to
another embodiment of this invention for example a DVD-14.

Fig. 8 is an optical storage system according to another embodiment of this invention the for example a DVD-18.

Fig. 9 is an optical storage system according to
5 another embodiment of the invention, an optical storage system of the Blu-ray type with layers suitable for high density digital information storage readable from one side.

Fig. 10 is an optical storage system according to another embodiment of the invention, an optical storage
10 system of the Blu-ray type including two re-writable high density digital information storage layers readable and re-recordable from one side.

Fig. 11 is an optical storage system according to another embodiment of the invention, an optical storage
15 system of the Advanced Optical Disc (AOD) type including two high density digital information storage layers readable from one side.

Fig. 12 is an optical storage system according to another embodiment of the invention, an optical storage
20 system of the Advanced Optical Disc (AOD) type including two re-writable high density digital information storage layers readable and re-recordable from one side.

Fig. 13 is an optical storage system according to still another embodiment of the invention including two

readable and recordable layers readable and recordable from
one side.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Specific language is used in the following description
5 and examples to publicly disclose the invention and to
convey its principles to others. No limits on the breadth
of the patent rights based simply on using specific
language are intended. Also included are any alterations
and modifications to the descriptions that should normally
10 occur to one of average skill in this technology.

As used in this specification the term "atomic
percent" or "a/o percent" refers to the ratio of atoms of a
particular element or group of elements to the total number
of atoms that are identified to be present in a particular
15 alloy. For example, an alloy that is 15 atomic percent
element "A" and 85 atomic percent element "B" could also be
referenced by a formula for that particular alloy: $A_{0.15}B_{0.85}$.

As used herein the term "of the amount of silver
present" is used to describe the amount of a particular
20 additive that is included in the alloy. Used in this
fashion, the term means that the amount of silver present,
without consideration of the additive, is reduced by the
amount of the additive that is present to account for the
presence of the additive in a ratio. For example, if the
25 relationship between Ag and an element "X" is $Ag_{0.85} X_{0.15}$

(respectively 85 a/o percent and 15 a/o percent) without the considering the amount of the additive that is present, and if an additive "B" is present at a level 5 atomic percent "of the amount of silver present"; then the relationship between Ag, X, and B is found by subtracting 5 atomic percent from the atomic percent of silver, or the relationship between Ag, X, and B is $Ag_{0.80} X_{0.15} B_{0.05}$ (respectively 80 a/o percent silver, 15 a/o percent "X", and 5 a/o percent "B").

10 As used in this specification the term "adjacent" refers to a spatial relationship and means "nearby" or "not distant." Accordingly, the term "adjacent" as used in this specification does not require that items so identified are in contact with one another and that they may be separated
15 by other structures. For example, referring to Fig. 5, layer 424 is "adjacent" or "nearby" layer 422, just as layer 414 is "adjacent" or "nearby" layer 422.

Metal alloys for use in optical recording devices have been disclosed in U. S. Patents Nos. 6,007,889, 6,280,811,
20 6,451,402 B1 and 6,544,616 B2, and these patents are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety.

This invention comprises multi-layer metal/substrate compositions that are used as optical data storage media. One embodiment of this invention is shown in Fig. 1 as

optical data storage system 10. Optical storage medium 12 comprises a transparent substrate 14, and a highly reflective thin film layer or coating 20 on a first data pit pattern 19. An optical laser 30 emits an optical beam toward medium 12, as shown in Fig. 1. Light from the optical beam that is reflected by thin film layer 20 is sensed by detector 32, which senses modulations in light intensity based on the presence or absence of a pit or land in a particular spot on the thin film layer. The disc is unique in that one of the alloys presented below is deposited upon the information pits and lands and is used as the highly reflective thin film 20. In one alternative (not shown), the disc may be varied by attaching two optical storage media 12 back-to-back, that is, with each transparent substrate 14 facing outward.

Another embodiment of this invention is shown in Fig. 2 as optical data storage system 110. Optical storage medium 112 comprises a transparent substrate 114, and a highly reflective thin film layer 120, over a layer of dye 122, placed over a first pattern 119. An optical laser 130 emits an optical beam toward medium 112, as shown in Fig. 2. As discussed earlier, data is placed upon the disc by deforming portions of the dye layer with a laser. Thereafter, the disc is played by light from the optical

beam, which is reflected by thin film layer 120 and sensed by detector 132. Detector 132 senses modulations in light intensity based on the presence or absence of a deformation in the dye layer. The disc is unique in that one of the alloys presented below is deposited over the dye layer 122 and is used as the highly reflective thin film or coating 120. In one alternative (not shown), the disc may be varied by attaching two optical storage media 112 back-to-back, that is, with each transparent substrate 114 facing outward.

Another embodiment of this invention is shown in Fig. 3 as optical data storage system 210. Optical storage medium 212 comprises a transparent substrate 214, a partially reflective thin film layer or coating 216 on a first data pit pattern 215, a transparent spacer layer 218, and a highly reflective thin film layer or coating 220 on a second data pit pattern 219. An optical laser 230 emits an optical beam toward medium 212, as shown in Fig. 3. Light from the optical beam that is reflected by either thin film layer 216 or 220 is sensed by detector 232, which senses modulations in light intensity based on the presence or absence of a pit in a particular spot on the thin film layers. The disc is unique in that one of the alloys presented below is deposited upon the information pits and

lands and used as the highly reflective thin film 220 or semi-reflective layer 216. In another alternative (not shown), the disc may be varied by attaching two optical storage media 212 back-to-back, that is, with each

5 transparent substrate 214 facing outward. The attachment method could be by UV cured adhesive, hot melt adhesive or other type of adhesives.

Another embodiment of this invention is shown in Fig. 4 as optical data storage system 310. Optical storage

10 medium 312 comprises a transparent substrate 314, a partially reflective thin film layer or coating 316 or layer "zero" on a first data pit pattern 315, a transparent spacer layer 318, another partially reflective thin film layer or coating 320 or layer " one " on a second data pit

15 pattern 319, a second transparent spacer layer 322, and a highly reflective thin film layer or coating 324 or layer " two" on a third pit pattern 323. An optical laser 330 emits an optical beam toward medium 312, as shown in Fig. 4.

Light from the optical beam that is reflected by thin film

20 layer 316, 320 or 324 is detected by detector 332, which senses modulation in light intensity based on the presence or absence of a pit in a particular spot on the thin film layers. The disc is unique in that any or all of the alloys presented below can be deposited upon the information pits

and lands and used as the highly reflective thin film or coating 324 or the semi-reflective layer or coating 316 and 320. To playback the information on Layer 2, the light beam from laser diode 330 is going through the transparent

5 polycarbonate substrate, passing through the first semi-reflective Layer 0, and the second semi-reflective Layer 1 and then reflected back from layer 2 to the detector 332.

In another alternative (not shown), the disc may be varied by attaching two optical storage media 312 back-to-back,

10 that is, with each transparent substrate 314 facing outward. The attachment method could be by UV cured adhesive, hot melt adhesive or other type of adhesives.

Still another embodiment of this invention is shown in Fig. 5 as optical data storage system 410. Optical storage

15 medium 412 comprises a transparent substrate or a transparent layer 414, a dielectric layer 416 on a first data pit pattern 415, a recording layer 418 made of a material having a microstructure including domains or portions capable of repeatedly undergoing laser-induced
20 transitions from a first state to a second state and back again (i.e., an optically re-recordable or rewritable layer), such as a phase change material or a magneto-optic material, another dielectric material 420, a highly reflective thin film layer 422, and a transparent substrate

or layer 424. As used in this specification, a dielectric material is a material that is an electrical insulator or in which an electric field can be sustained with a minimum dissipation of power. The different layers 414, 416, 418, 5 420 and 422 of the optical storage medium 410 are preferably oriented so as to be adjacent with one another.

The optical recordable material may be for example, a magneto-optic material selected from the group consisting of Tb-Fe-Co and Gd-Tb-Fe.

10 Commonly used phase change materials for the recording layer 418 include germanium-antimony-tellurium (Ge-Sb-Te), silver-indium-antimony-tellurium (Ag-In-Sb-Te), chromium-germanium-antimony-tellurium (Cr-Ge-Sb-Te) and the like. Commonly used materials for the dielectric Layer 416 or 420 15 include zinc sulfide-silica compound ($\text{ZnS} \cdot \text{SiO}_2$), silicon nitride (SiN), aluminum nitride (AlN) and the like. Commonly used magneto-optic materials for the recording layer 418 include terbium-iron-cobalt (Tb-Fe-Co) or gadolinium-terbium-iron (Gd-Tb-Fe). An optical laser 430 20 emits an optical beam toward medium 412, as shown in Fig 5. In the recording mode for the phase change recordable optical medium, light from the optical beam is modulated or turned on and off according to the input digital data and focused on the recording layer 418 with suitable objective

while the medium is rotated in a suitable speed to effect microstructural or phase change in the recording layer. In the playback mode, the light from the optical beam that is reflected by the thin film layer 422 through the medium 412
5 is sensed by the detector 432, which senses modulations in light intensity based on the crystalline or amorphous state of a particular spot in the recording layers. The disc is unique in that one of the alloys presented below is deposited upon the medium and used as the highly reflective
10 thin film 422. In another alternative (not shown), the disc may be varied by attaching two optical storage media 412 back-to-back, that is, with each transparent substrate or coating 414 facing outward. The attachment method could be by UV cured adhesive, hot melt adhesive or other type of
15 adhesives.

As shown in Fig 5, if transparent substrate 414 is about 1.2 mm thick made of injection molded polycarbonate with continuous spirals of grooves and lands, 424 is a UV cured acrylic resin 3 to 15 micron thick acting as a
20 protective layer with the playback laser 430 at 780 to 820 nanometer, and rewritable layer 418 is a phase change material of a typical composition such as Ag-In-Sb-Te, it is a compact disc-rewritable disc structure, commonly known as a CD-RW. To record and read information, phase change

discs utilize the recording layer's ability to change from an amorphous phase with low reflectivity (dark) to a crystalline phase with high reflectivity (bright). Before recording, the phase change layer is in a crystalline

5 state. During recording, a laser beam with high power focused on the recording layer will heat the phase change material to high temperature and when the laser is turned off, the heated spot will cool off very quickly to create an amorphous state. Thus a series of dark spots of
10 amorphous states are created according to the input data of turning the focused laser beam on and off. These on and off correspond to "0" and "1" of a digital data stream.

In reading, a low laser power is used to focus on and read the dark or bright spots along the track of the disc
15 to play back the recorded information. To erase, an intermediate laser power is used to focus on the grooves or tracks with the disc spinning so that an intermediate temperature of the focused spots is reached. After the laser is moved to another location, the spots cool to room
20 temperature forming a crystalline structure of high reflectivity. This returns the recording layer to its original or erased state. The change of the spots' state from amorphous to crystalline is very reversible, thus many record and erase cycles can be accomplished and different

data can be repeatedly recorded and read back without difficulty.

If transparent substrate 414 is about 0.5 to 0.6 mm thick made of injection molded polycarbonate with

5 continuous spirals of grooves and lands, 416 and 420 are dielectric layers typically made of ZnS.SiO₂, 418 is made of a phase change material such as Ag-In-Sb-Te or Ge-Sb-Te, 422 is made of a silver alloy of the current invention, and 424 is a UV cured resin bonding another half of the same

10 structure as depicted in Fig 5., and the structure is used with a read and write laser 430 at 630 to 650 nanometer wavelength, then it is a digital versatile disc with rewritable capability, commonly referred to as DVD+RW. Some preferred phase-changeable materials include materials from

15 the following series: As-Te-Ge, As-In-Sb-Te, Te-Ge-Sn, Te-Ge-Sn-O, Bi-Ge, Bi-Ge-Sb, Bi-Ge-Te, Te-Se, Sn-Te-Se, Te-Ge-Sn-Au, Ge-Sb-Te, Sb-Te-Se, In-Se-Tl, In-Sb, In-Sb-Se, In-Se-Tl-Co, Cr-Ge-Sb-Te and Si-Te-Sn, where As is arsenic, Bi is Bismuth, Te is tellurium, Ge is germanium, Sn is tin, O

20 is oxygen, Se is selenium, Au is gold, Sb is antimony, In is indium, Tl is thallium, Co is cobalt, and Cr is chromium. In this disc configuration, the highly reflective layer 422 needs not only high reflectivity at 650 nanometer wavelength and high thermal conductivity, but also high

corrosion resistance in the presence of $\text{ZnS} \cdot \text{SiO}_2$.

Conventional aluminum alloy does not have high enough reflectivity nor high enough thermal conductivity. Pure silver or other conventional silver alloys do not have
5 either high corrosion resistance or high reflectivity and high thermal conductivity. Thus it is another objective of the current invention to provide a series of silver alloys that can meet the requirements for this application.

Another embodiment of the current invention is shown
10 in Fig 6, a rewritable type optical information storage system 510. Transparent cover layer 514 is approximately 0.1 mm thick. Dielectric layers 516 and 520 are preferably made of $\text{ZnS} \cdot \text{SiO}_2$ and serve as a protective layer for the rewritable layer or phase change layer 518. Rewritable
15 layer 518 is preferably formed from Ag-In-Sb-Te or the like. Highly reflective layer 522 is preferably formed from a silver alloy, such as disclosed herein. Transparent substrate 524 is preferably approximately 1.1 mm in thickness with continuous spiral tracks of grooves and
20 lands usually made with polycarbonate resin. Laser 530 preferably has a wavelength of about 400 nm with associated optics to focus the laser beam onto recording layer 518. The reflected laser beam is received by the detector 532, which preferably includes associated data processing

capability to read back the recorded information. System 510 is sometimes called a "Digital Video Recording System" or DVR, and it is designed to record high definition TV signal. The principle of operation of optical information storage system 510 is similar to that of a CD-RW disc except that the recording density is considerably higher, the storage capacity of a 5-inch diameter disc is approximately 20 gigabytes. Again the performance of the disc stack depends on a layer 522, that is highly reflective at 400nm wavelength, with high corrosion resistance and very high thermal conductivity. Conventional reflective layers such as aluminum, gold or copper all have difficulty meeting these requirements. Thus it is another objective of the current invention to provide a silver alloy reflective layer that is capable of meeting these demanding requirements.

Other optical recording media which can be used to practice this invention include for example optical storage devices readable and in some embodiments also rewritable from both sides of the device.

One embodiment of this invention is illustrated in Fig. 7 optical data storage system 610. Optical storage system 610 is sometimes referred to as DVD-14 and is

illustrative of devices that have the capacity to store accessible data on both sides of the structure.

Optical storage system 610 comprises a 0.6 mm thick transparent polycarbonate substrate (PC), adjacent to the PC layer or a part of the PC layer is a first data pit pattern 614 comprising a series of pits and lands. Adjacent to layer 614 and conforming to the contour of layer 614 is a semi-reflective layer or coating 618. Adjacent to the layer or coating 618 is a spacer 622 comprised of a transparent material adjacent to or a part of spacer layer 622 is a second data pit pattern 626 comprising a series of pits and lands. Adjacent to and conforming to the contour of second data pit pattern 626 is a reflective layer or coating 630. Both semi-reflective layer or coating 618 and highly reflective layers 630 can be read from the same side of structure 610.

Adjacent to layer or coating 634 is a second reflective layer or coating 638. Layer or coating 638 is adjacent to and conforms to the contours of a third data pit pattern 642 comprising a series of pits and lands. Third data pit pattern 642 and highly reflective layer or coating 638 are readable from the side of the device opposite to the side of the device from which data pit patterns 618, 626 are read. Adjacent to or comprising data

pit pattern 642 is a second 0.6 mm thick polycarbonate layer.

An optical laser 660 emits an optical beam towards second polycarbonate layer PC, the beam is reflected by highly reflective layer or coating 638 and sensed by detector 662 modulations in light intensity based on the presence or absence of a pit in a particular spot on the highly reflective coating or layer.

As illustrated in Fig. 7, from the side of device 610 opposite of laser 660, a second optical beam from laser 650 is directed towards first polycarbonate substrate layer PC towards data pit pattern 614. As illustrated in Fig. 7, the second laser 650 emits an optical beam towards semi-reflective layer or coating 618 and highly reflective layer 630. At least a portion of the optical beam emitted by laser 650 passes through semi-reflective layer 618 to reach reflective layer 626. Light from the optical beam that is reflected by layer or coating 626 is sensed by detector 652, which senses modulations in light intensity based on the presence or absence of a pit or land in a particular spot on the highly reflective layer.

While the optical storage device illustrated in Fig. 7 comprises multiple laser sources 650, 660 and multiple detectors 652, 662, the same could be accomplished using a

single laser source and detector configured such that the same optical beam source and detector can be used to collect signal from all sets of information pits and lands comprising the device, for example set 618, 626, 642.

5 In still another embodiment the invention may be practiced using the optical storage system 710 as illustrated in Fig. 8. Optical storage medium 710 is illustrative of a DVD-18 and is representative of optical storage systems that have multiple information layers
10 readable from both sides of the optical storage medium.

Optical storage system 710 comprises a 0.6 mm thick transparent substrate 712 adjacent to, or comprising a first data pit pattern 714. Data pit pattern 714 comprises a series of pits and lands and is adjacent to a semi-
15 reflective layer or coating 716. The device further includes a transparent spacer layer 718 about 50 microns thick, and a second data pit pattern 720 adjacent to a highly reflective film or coating 722. Both semi-reflective layer or coating 716 and highly reflective layer or coating
20 722 can be read from the same side of 710.

An optical laser 770 emits an optical beam towards transparent layer 712. As illustrated in Fig. 7 at least a portion of the optical beam emitted by laser source 770 passes through semi-reflective layer 716 to reach highly

reflective layer 722. Light from the optical beam that is reflected by semi-reflective layer or coating 716 and highly reflective layer 722 is sensed by detector 772, which senses modulations in light intensity based on the
5 presence or absence of a pit or land in a particular spot on the highly reflective layer or the semi-reflective layer.

The optical storage device illustrated in Fig 8 further includes the spacer layer 724, which connects the
10 portion of the device comprising the first two information layers 714, 720 with the portion of the device comprising the third and forth information layers 728, 734. Substrate layer 724 is adjacent to and separates highly reflective layer or coating 728 and highly reflective layer or coating
15 722.

Highly reflective layer or coating 724 is adjacent to, and conforms to the contours of the pit and lands or data pit pattern layer 728. Layer 728 is adjacent to spacer layer 726, spacer layer 726 is adjacent to semi-reflective
20 layer 732, which is adjacent to, and conforms to the contours of data pit pattern layer 734. Data pit pattern layer 734 is contiguous with, or adjacent to, 0.6 mm thick substrate layer 736.

In the embodiment illustrated in Fig. 8 an optional second optical laser 780 is provided which emits an optical beam towards layer 736. A portion of the light emitted by laser 780 passes through semi-reflective layer or coating 732 and is reflected by highly reflective layer or coating 724 light reflected by semi-reflective layer or coating 732 and highly reflective layer 724 is sensed by detector 782, which senses modulations in light intensity based on the presence or absence of a pit or land in a particular spot on the highly reflective layer.

While the optical storage device illustrated in Fig. 8 includes multiple laser sources 770, 780 and multiple detectors 752, 772, the same could be accomplished using a single laser source and detector configured such that the same optical beam source and detector can be used to collect signal from all sets of information pits and lands comprising the device.

Yet another embodiment of the inventions includes the proposed next generation optical storage device sometimes referred to as "Blu-ray." Blu-ray devices incorporate lasers, which operate at a wavelength of 405 nm and lenses, with a numerical aperture of 0.85.

As illustrated in Fig. 9 optical storage system 810 of the prerecorded type of "Blu-Ray" disc comprises two sets

of information pits and lands 818 and 830 readable from the same side of the device. Device 810 comprises transparent cover layer 814 about 0.1 mm in thickness, and a substrate layer 838 about 1.1 mm thickness with an adjacent highly
5 reflective layer or coating 834. Highly reflective layer or coating 834 is adjacent to, and conforms to the second data pit pattern 830 injection molded onto the substrate 838. Data pit pattern 830 comprising a set of pits and lands is adjacent to, or a part of, substrate 838. Layer 826 is
10 adjacent to the semi-reflective layer 822. Semi-reflective layer or coating 822 is adjacent and conforms to first data pit pattern 818 comprising a set of pits and lands. Data pit 818 is adjacent to or a part of the transparent cover layer 814.

15 As illustrated in Fig. 9, an optical beam source laser 850 is provided, as is detector 852. Optical laser 850 emits an optical beam towards layer 814 through an objective lens (not shown in Fig. 9). A portion of the light emitted by laser 850 passes through a lens (not
20 shown), the semi-reflective layer, or coating, 822 and is reflected by highly reflective layer, or coating, 834 and sensed by detector 852, which senses modulations in light intensity based on the presence or absence of a pit or land

in a particular spot on the highly reflective layer or coating 822.

A portion of the optical beam emitted by optical laser 850 is partially reflected by semi-reflective layer or coating 822 is sensed by detector 852, which senses modulations in light intensity based on the presence or absence of a pit or land in a particular spot on semi-reflective layer or coating 822.

In one embodiment of the invention as illustrated in Fig. 10, an optical storage device 910 of the Blu-ray rewritable type further comprises two read and rewritable layers 926, 954. Optical storage device 910 comprises a substrate layer 972 about 1.1 mm thick, adjacent to highly reflective layer or coating 968. Adjacent to layer or coating 968 is a first dielectric layer 964 comprising ZnS-SiO₂, adjacent to layer 964 is a first interface layer 960 such as Ge-N or others. Adjacent to layer 960 is a phase-change type recording layer such as Ge-Sb-Te 954 and the like with thickness about 10 to 15 nm, adjacent to layer 954 is layer 950 a second layer such as Ge-N and the like. Adjacent to layer 950 is layer 946 a second dielectric layer of ZnS-SiO₂.

Optical storage device 910 further includes an intermediate layer 942 sandwiched between the dielectric

layer 946 approximately 20 to 40 microns thick and a semi-reflective layer or coating 938 about 10 nm thick. A third dielectric layer 934 comprised of ZnS-SiO₂ is adjacent to layer or coating 938. Adjacent to layer 934 is a third
5 interface layer 930 made with Ge-N or others, a recording layer 926 6-10 nm thick comprised of Ge-Sn-Sb-Te or other phase-change material is sandwiched between layers 930 and a forth interface layer 922 made of Ge-N and the like. Adjacent to layer 922 is a forth layer of dielectric
10 material layer 918 comprised of ZnS-SiO₂. Adjacent to layer 918 is a transparent cover layer 914 about 80 to 100 microns thick.

As illustrated in Fig. 10 an optical beam emitted by laser 970 passes through layers 914, 918, 922, 926, 930,
15 934 and is reflected by layer 938 and sensed by detector 972. A portion of an optical beam emitted by laser 970 passes through layers 914, 918, 922, 926, 930, 934, 938, 942, 946. 950, 954, 960, 964, and is reflected by layer 968 to and sensed by detector 972. All the silver alloy
20 compositions disclosed in this invention can be used for the semi-reflective layer 938 or the highly reflective layer 968. In the recording mode, the laser beam from laser 970 will be focused on the phase-change layer 926 or 954 to change its reflectivity properties similar to a

conventional CD-RW, DVD-RW, DVD+RW or next generation of optical discs with playback laser wavelength at around 400 nm as disclosed in prior art such as U. S. patent 6544616, 6652948, 6649241 and others.

5 It is understood that the disc structure as described in Fig. 11 can be modified that both 1014 and 1060 can be of approximately of the same thickness or around 0.6 mm and with similar phase-change material recording stack, the disc structure could be a rewritable optical disc of the
10 "Advanced Optical Disc" or AOD type wherein the recording and playback laser wavelength is around 400 nm.

 It is further understood that all the optical disc structure as described in Fig. 7, 8 , 9, 12 contain a dual layer disc structure of the prerecorded type wherein the
15 playback laser beam has a wavelength of around 635 to 650 nm as in Fig.7 and 8, or contain a dual layer HD-DVD disc structure wherein the playback laser has a wavelength around 400 nm or any other optical disc structure with two or more layers of information all recorded or played back
20 from one side of the disc in which a semi-reflective layer or layers of silver alloy as disclosed in this invention is made useful.

 One embodiment of the invention as illustrated in Fig. 11 is an optical storage device 1010 of the 'Blu-ray'

configuration further comprising two write once layers 1048 and 1024. Optical storage device 1010 is a dual-layer write once recording medium comprised of 1.1 mm thick substrate layer 1060, adjacent to a highly reflective layer 1056

5 about 30 to 60 nm thick usually made with silver alloy of the current invention or an aluminum alloy. Layer 1056 is adjacent to protective layer 1052, layer 1052 is adjacent to a recordable layer 1048, 15 to 25 nm thick comprised of Te-O-Pd based material or others. Layer 1048 is adjacent to
10 protective film layer 1044.

Layer 1044 is adjacent to a separation layer or spacer layer 1040 which is adjacent to a 10 nm thick semi-reflective layer or coating 1034 made with silver alloy of the current invention. Layer or coating 1034 is adjacent to
15 protective film layer 1030 which is adjacent to a second 10 nm thick recording layer 1024 comprising Te-O-Pd based material or others. Layer 1024 is adjacent to protective film 1020 which is adjacent to a 0.075 mm thick cover layer 1014.

20 As illustrated in Fig. 11, an optical beam emitted by laser 1070 passes a lens system with NA 0.85 (not shown in Fig. 11 through layers 1014, 1020, 1024, 1030 and is reflected by the semi-reflective layer 1034 and sensed by detector 1072. A portion of an optical beam emitted by

laser 1070 passes through layers 1014, 1020, 1024, 1030, 1034, 1040, 1044, 1048, 1052, and is reflected by highly reflective layer 1056 and sensed by detector 1072. Detector 1072 senses modulations in light intensity based on the
5 amorphous or the crystalline state of the layer 1024 or 1048 in a particular spot on semi-reflective layer or coating 1034 and on the highly reflective layer 1056 and reads the stored information back by focusing laser light from 1070 laser on the write-once layer 1024 or 1048. The
10 spacer layer 1040 should be thick enough so that when the read beam is focused on the recordable layer 1024, the read beam is sufficiently defocused on the next recordable layer 1048 and only the modulation of light information from 1024 is reflected back to the detector 1072. Conversely, when
15 the read beam is focused on the recordable layer 1048, the read beam is sufficiently defocused on the other recording layer 1024 and only the modulation from 1048 is reflected to the detector 1072 and read.

It is also understood that as described in Fig. 10 and
20 11, a dual layer disc of the write-once or a rewritable type with a phase change recording layer or other types of recording layers can be constructed that at least two recording layers can be recorded and read from one side or the same side of the disc wherein a semi-reflective layer

made with silver alloy of the current invention can be utilized and made useful.

Another embodiment the invention, as illustrated in Fig. 12 is optical storage device 1110 of a prerecorded type is the proposed next generation optical storage device sometimes referred to as an Advanced Optical Device (AOD). AOD is a system that uses a 405 nm wavelength laser beam and a lens system with a NA of 0.65 to record and retrieve information for both faces of an optical storage device wherein the transparent substrates 1120 and 1140 made typically with injection molded polycarbonate are approximately 0.6 mm thick.

Device 1110 comprises a transparent substrate layer 1140 adjacent to a highly-reflective layer or coating 1136 which is adjacent to and conforms to the contours of a first data pit pattern 1138 comprising a set of pits and lands. High reflectivity layer 1136 is adjacent to spacer layer 1132 which is adjacent to a semi-reflective layer or coating 1124 of the current invention which is adjacent to and conforms to the contours of a second data pit pattern 1128 comprising a series of pits and lands. Layer 1124 is adjacent to a second substrate or layer 1120.

As illustrated in Fig. 12, a portion of an optical beam emitted by laser 1150 passes through layers 1120,

1124, 1128, 1132, and is reflected by the highly reflective layer 1136 and sensed by detector 1152. A portion of an optical beam emitted by laser 1150 passes through layers 1120, and is reflected by semi-reflective layer or coating 1124 and sensed by detector 1152. Detector 1152 senses modulations in light intensity based on the presence or absence of a pit or land in a particular spot on semi-reflective layer or coating 1124 and the highly reflective layer or coating 1136 by focusing on layer 1124 or 1136.

10 In another embodiment the invention, illustrated in Fig. 13 an optical storage device 1210 of the organic dye recordable-dual-layer type comprises two layers which are both readable and recordable from the same side of the device. Device 1210 comprises a transparent substrate layer 1214 adjacent to first recordable dye layer 1218. Dye layer 1218 is adjacent to semi-reflective layer or coating 1222 of the current invention. Layer or coating 1222, sometimes called "Layer zero" or L0, is adjacent to spacer layer 1226. Spacer layer 1226 is adjacent to a second dye recording layer 1230. Layer 1230 is adjacent to highly reflective layer or coating 1234. Reflective layer or coating 1234, sometimes called "layer one" or L1, is adjacent to polycarbonate substrate or layer 1238.

In write mode, as illustrated in Fig. 13, optical beam source 1250 emits a laser beam which passes through layers 1214, and is focused on dye layer 1218. When laser 1250 is operating at high intensity the optical beam focused on
5 layer 1218 decomposes the dye in layer 1218 creating a data pit pattern comprising the equivalent of a series of pits and lands. A portion of an optical beam emitted by laser 1250 passes through layers 1214, 1218, 1222, 1226 and is focused on dye layer 1230. When laser 1250 is operating at
10 high intensity, the optical beam focused on layer 1230 decomposes the dye in layer 1230 to create a data pit pattern comprising a series of pits and lands.

In read mode a portion of an optical beam emitted by laser 1250 passes through transparent polycarbonate layer
15 1214 and dye layer 1218, is reflected by the semi-reflective layer or coating 1222 and sensed by detector 1252. A portion of the optical beam also passes through layers 1214, 1218, 1222, 1226, 1230 and is reflected by highly reflective layer 1234 and sensed by detector 1252.
20 Detector 1252 senses modulations in light intensity based on the presence or absence of a pit or land in a particular spot on the reflective layer or coating 1234 or by the semi-reflective layer or coating 1222 depending on whether the laser light 1250 is focused on the semi-reflective

layer 1222 or the highly reflective layer 1234. For the general operation of an organic dye-based optical recording medium, the reader can refer to US patent 6641889, 6551682, etc.

5 It is further understood that the optical disc structure as described in Fig. 13 can be a dual layer DVD-R or DVD+R disc wherein the playback laser beam has a wavelength of around 635 to 650 nm, or the structure can be a dual layer HD-DVD-R disc wherein the playback laser has a
10 wavelength around 400 nm or any other optical disc structure wherein two or more layers of information can all be recorded or played back from one side of the disc in which a semi-reflective layer or layers of silver alloy as disclosed in this invention is made useful.

15 As used herein, the term "reflectivity" refers to the fraction of optical power incident upon transparent substrate 14, 114, 214, 314, 414 or 514 which, when focused to a spot on a region of layer 20, 120, 216, 220, 316, 320, 324, 422 or 522 could in principle, be sensed by a
20 photodetector in an optical readout device. It is assumed that the readout device includes a laser, an appropriately designed optical path, and a photodetector, or the functional equivalents thereof.

This invention is based on the inventor's discovery that, a particular silver-based alloy provides sufficient reflectivity and corrosion resistance to be used as the reflective or the semi-reflective layer in an optical storage medium, without the inherent cost of a gold-based alloy or the process complication of a silicon-based material. In one embodiment, silver is alloyed with a comparatively small amount of zinc. In this embodiment, the relationship between the amounts of zinc and silver ranges from about 0.01 a/o percent (atomic percent) to about 15 a/o percent zinc and from about 85 a/o percent to about 99.99 a/o percent silver. But preferably in respect to each metal, the alloy has from about 0.1 a/o percent to about 10.0 a/o percent zinc and from about 90.0 a/o percent to about 99.9 a/o percent silver.

In another embodiment, the silver is alloyed with a comparatively small amount of aluminum. In this embodiment, the relationship between the amounts of aluminum and silver ranges from about 0.01 a/o percent (atomic percent) to about 5 a/o percent aluminum and from about 95 a/o percent to about 99.99 a/o percent silver. But preferably in respect to each metal, the alloy has from about 0.1 a/o percent to about 3.0a/o percent aluminum and from about 97 a/o percent to about 99.9a/o percent silver.

In another embodiment of the present invention, the silver-based, binary alloy systems as mentioned above are further alloyed with cadmium (Cd), lithium (Li), or manganese (Mn). If one or more of these metals replaces a
5 portion of the silver in the alloy, the corrosion resistance of the resultant thin film will likely increase; however, the reflectivity will also likely decrease. The amount of cadmium, lithium, or manganese that may favorably replace some of the silver in the binary alloy ranges from;
10 about 0.01 a/o percent to about 20 a/o percent of the amount of silver present for cadmium; from about 0.01 a/o percent to about 10 a/o percent, or even, to about 15 a/o percent of the amount of silver present for lithium; and
15 amount of silver present for manganese.

In still another embodiment of the present invention, the silver-based, zinc and aluminum binary alloy systems as mentioned above are further alloyed with a precious metal such as gold (Au), rhodium (Rh), copper (Cu), ruthenium
20 (Ru), osmium (Os), iridium (Ir), platinum (Pt), palladium (Pd), and mixtures thereof, which may be added to the above binary alloys with the preferable range of precious metal to be about 0.01 a/o to 5.0 a/o percent of the amount of silver present. In addition to precious metals, the above

alloys may be still further alloyed with a metal such as titanium (Ti), nickel (Ni), indium (In), chromium (Cr), germanium (Ge), tin (Sn), antimony (Sb), gallium (Ga), silicon (Si), boron (B), zirconium (Zr), molybdenum (Mo),
5 and mixtures thereof. In relation to the amount of silver that is present in the aforementioned silver alloys, the amount of these metals that may preferably be added ranges from about 0.01 a/o percent to about 5.0 a/o of the amount of silver present.

10 In another embodiment, silver is alloyed with at least one other element, selected from the group of elements including copper, silicon, cadmium, tin, lithium, nickel, cobalt, indium, chromium, antimony, gallium, boron, molybdenum, zirconium, beryllium, titanium and magnesium,
15 wherein said other elements are present from about 0.01 a/o percent to 10.0 a/o percent of the amount of silver present. In one preferred embodiment, the non-silver element is present in the alloy in the amount of about 0.1 a/o percent to 5.0 a/o percent.

20 In still another embodiment, the silver is alloyed with a comparatively small amount of both zinc and aluminum. In this embodiment, the relationship between the amounts of zinc, aluminum and silver ranges from about 0.1 a/o percent to about 15 a/o percent zinc, from about 0.1

a/o percent to about 5 a/o percent aluminum, and from about 80 a/o percent to about 99.8 a/o percent silver. But preferably with respect to each metal, the alloy has from about 0.1 a/o percent to about 5.0 a/o percent zinc, from
5 about 0.1 a/o percent to about 3.0 a/o percent aluminum, and from about 92.0 a/o percent to about 99.8 a/o percent silver.

In yet another embodiment of the present invention, the silver-based zinc-aluminum ternary alloy system as
10 mentioned above is further alloyed with a fourth metal. The fourth metal may include manganese or nickel. If one or a mixture of these metals replaces a portion of the silver in the alloy, the corrosion resistance of the resultant thin film will likely increase; however, the reflectivity will
15 also likely decrease. The amount of manganese or nickel that may favorably replace some of the silver in the above ternary alloys ranges from, about 0.01 a/o percent to about 7.5 a/o percent of the amount of silver present for manganese, with a preferable range being between about 0.01
20 a/o percent and about 5.0 a/o percent of the amount of silver present. The amount of nickel may range from between about 0.01 a/o percent to about 5.0 a/o percent of the amount of silver present with a preferable range being

between from about 0.01 a/o percent and about 3.0 a/o percent of the amount of silver present.

In still another embodiment of the present invention, the silver-based zinc-aluminum ternary alloy system as mentioned above is further alloyed with a precious metal such as gold, rhodium, copper, ruthenium, osmium, iridium, platinum, palladium, and mixtures thereof, which may be added to the above ternary alloys with the preferable range of precious metal to be about 0.01 a/o to 5.0 a/o percent of the amount of silver present. In addition to the precious metals, the above alloys may also be alloyed with a metal such as titanium, nickel, indium, chromium, germanium, tin, antimony, gallium, silicon, boron, zirconium, molybdenum, and mixtures thereof. In relation to the amount of silver that is present in the above silver alloy system, the amount of such metals that may be preferably added ranges from about 0.01 a/o percent to about 5.0 a/o percent of the amount of silver present.

In another embodiment, the silver is alloyed with a comparatively small amount of manganese. In this embodiment, the relationship between the amounts of manganese and silver ranges from about 0.01 a/o percent to about 7.5 a/o percent manganese and from about 92.5 a/o percent to about 99.99 a/o percent silver. But preferably.

in respect to each metal, the alloy has from about 0.1 a/o percent to about 5 a/o percent manganese and from about 95 a/o percent to about 99.9 a/o percent silver.

In yet another embodiment of the present invention,
5 the silver-based binary manganese alloy system as mentioned above is further alloyed with a third metal. The third metal may include cadmium, nickel, lithium and mixtures thereof. If one or a mixture of these metals replaces a portion of the silver in the alloy, the corrosion
10 resistance of the resultant thin film will likely increase; however, the reflectivity will also likely decrease. In relation to the amount of silver that is present in the above binary alloy systems, the amount of cadmium may be range from about 0.01 a/o percent to about 20 a/o percent
15 of the alloy of the amount of silver present, the amount of nickel may range from between about 0.01 a/o percent to about 5.0 a/o percent of the amount of silver present, and the amount of lithium may range from about 0.01 a/o percent to about 10.0 a/o percent of the amount of silver present.

20 In still another embodiment of the present invention, the aforementioned silver-based manganese alloy system is further alloyed with a precious metal such as gold,^o rhodium, copper, ruthenium, osmium, iridium, platinum, palladium, and mixtures thereof, which may be added to

these binary alloys, the preferred range of precious metal added is about 0.01 a/o to 5.0 a/o percent of the amount of silver present. In addition to the precious metals, the aforementioned alloys may also be alloyed with a metal such as titanium, indium, chromium, germanium, tin, antimony, gallium, silicon, boron, zirconium, molybdenum, and mixtures thereof. In relation to the amount of silver that is present in the above silver alloy system, the amount of the latter metal(s) that may preferably be added ranges from about 0.01 a/o percent to about 5.0 a/o percent of the amount of silver present.

In still another embodiment, silver is alloyed with a comparatively small amount of germanium. In this embodiment, the relationship between the amounts of germanium and silver ranges from about 0.01 a/o percent to about 3.0 a/o percent germanium and from about 97.0 a/o percent to about 99.99 a/o percent silver. But preferably in respect to each metal, the alloy has from about 0.1 a/o percent to about 1.5 a/o percent germanium and from about 98.5 a/o percent to about 99.9 a/o percent silver.

In yet another embodiment of the present invention, the silver-based germanium alloy system as mentioned above is further alloyed with a third metal. The third metal may include manganese or aluminum. If one or a mixture of these

metals replaces a portion of the silver in the alloy, the corrosion resistance of the resultant thin film will likely increase; however, the reflectivity will also likely drop. In relation to the amount of silver that is present in the
5 above binary alloy system, the amount of manganese may be range from about 0.01 a/o percent to about 7.5 a/o percent of the amount of silver present and the amount of aluminum may range from between about 0.01 a/o percent to about 5.0 a/o percent of the amount of silver present.

10 In still another embodiment of the present invention, the aforementioned silver-based germanium alloy system is further alloyed with a precious metal such as gold, rhodium, copper, ruthenium, osmium, iridium, platinum, palladium, and mixtures thereof, which may be added to the
15 above binary alloys, the preferable range of precious metals added is about 0.01 a/o to 5.0 a/o percent of the amount of silver present. In addition to the precious metals, the alloys may also be alloyed with a metal such as zinc, cadmium, lithium, nickel, titanium, zirconium,
20 indium, chromium, tin, antimony, gallium, silicon, boron, molybdenum, and mixtures thereof. In relation to the amount of silver present in the above silver alloy system, the amount of these metals that may be preferably added ranges

from about 0.01 a/o percent to about 5.0 a/o percent of the amount of silver present.

In still another embodiment, the silver is alloyed with a comparatively small amount of both copper and manganese. In this embodiment, the relationship between the amounts of copper, manganese and silver ranges from about 0.01 a/o percent to about 10 a/o percent copper, from about 0.01 a/o percent to about 7.5 a/o percent manganese, and from about 82.5 a/o percent to about 99.98 a/o percent silver. But preferably in respect to each metal, the alloy has from about 0.1 a/o percent to about 5.0 a/o percent copper, from about 0.1 a/o percent to about 3.0 a/o percent manganese, and from about 92.0 a/o percent to about 99.8 a/o percent silver.

In yet another embodiment of the present invention, the silver-based copper-manganese alloy system as mentioned above is further alloyed a fourth metal. The fourth metal such as aluminum, titanium, zirconium, nickel, indium, chromium, germanium, tin, antimony, gallium, silicon, boron, molybdenum, and mixtures thereof. In relation to the amount of silver that is present in the above silver alloy system, the amount of fourth metal that may be preferably added ranges from about 0.01 a/o percent to about 5.0 a/o percent of the amount of silver present.

The optical properties of these silver alloys as thin film, with a thickness in the range of 8 to 12 nanometers, for the semi reflective layer of DVD-9 dual layer discs are illustrated in Table I in the following. As mentioned in US

5 patent 5,464,619 assigned to Matsushita Electric and US patent 5,726,970 assigned to Sony, in a dual layer optical disc structure (as illustrated in Fig. 3 and in Table I), the relationship between R_0 the reflectivity of Layer "0" or 216 and R_1 the reflectivity of Layer "1" or 220 is given

10 by $R_0 = R_1 T_0^2$. Where the reflectivity of Layer "1" or 220 is measured from outside the disc, and the transmission of Layer "0" is given as T_0 . When the thickness of layer "0" is optimized for balanced signal and reflectivity, and Layer "1" is an conventional aluminum alloy, at 50 to 60

15 nanometers, the balanced reflectivity of various silver alloys is shown in Table I. In Table I, R is the reflectivity of the thin film achievable at a thickness of 60 nanometer or greater, at a wavelength of 650 nanometer if used as Layer "1" or the high reflectivity layer of DVD-

20 9 or any other high reflectivity application in an optical information storage medium. All compositions in the table I are given in atomic percent.

Composition	T ₀	R ₀	R ₁	R
Ag-13.0% Zn	0.47	0.185	0.183	0.80
Ag-6.0% Zn	0.52	0.22	0.224	0.92
Ag-4.0% Zn	0.53	0.23	0.233	0.93
Ag-10.3% Cd	0.51	0.22	0.216	0.91
Ag-14.5% Li	0.53	0.23	0.232	0.93
Ag-4.3% Al	0.47	0.18	0.183	0.80
Ag-1.5% Al	0.53	0.23	0.234	0.93
Ag-2.0% Ni	0.54	0.241	0.241	0.94
Ag-1.0% Ni	0.545	0.247	0.246	0.95
Ag-3.1% Mn	0.51	0.216	0.214	0.91
Ag-1.5% Mn	0.54	0.243	0.242	0.94
Ag-0.4% Ti	0.49	0.198	0.197	0.88
Ag-1.0% Zr	0.52	0.229	0.224	0.93

5 **Table I: Balance of reflectivity of Layer 0 and Layer 1 of DVD-9 dual layer disc for various silver alloy Layer 0 and typical aluminum alloy Layer 1.**

In still another embodiment of the present invention, the sputtering target and the thin film on the optical information storage medium is a silver alloy with a comparatively small addition of aluminum as an alloying element. In this embodiment, the relationship between the amounts of silver and aluminum ranges from about 0.01 a/o

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percent to about 5.0 a/o percent aluminum and from about 95.0 a/o percent to about 99.99 a/o percent silver. But preferably from about 0.1 a/o percent to about 3.0 a/o percent aluminum, and from about 97.0 a/o percent to about 5 99.9 a/o percent silver. This silver and aluminum binary alloy can be further alloyed with zinc, cadmium, lithium, manganese, nickel, titanium and zirconium or mixtures of these metals. In relation to the amount of silver that is present in the above silver and aluminum binary alloy, the 10 amount of the above-identified metal that may be preferably added ranges from 0.01 a/o percent to about 5.0 a/o percent of the silver content.

For the convenience of the reader, the following are some combinations of silver alloys, wherein the alloying 15 elements, which may be preferably alloyed with silver, are identified by their periodic table symbols: Ag + Zn, or Ag + Cd, or Ag + Li, or Ag + Al, or Ag + Ni, or Ag + Mn, or Ag + Ti, or Ag + Zr, or Ag + Pd + Zn, or Ag + Pt + Zn, or Ag + Pd + Mn, or Ag + Pt + Mn, or Ag + Zn + Li, or Ag + Pt + Li, 20 or Ag + Li + Mn, or Ag + Li + Al, or Ag + Ti + Zn, or Ag + Zr + Ni, or Ag + Al + Ti, or Ag + Pd + Ti or Ag + Pt + Ti, or Ag + Ni + Al, or Ag + Mn + Ti, or Ag + Zn + Zr, or Ag + Li + Zr, or Ag + Mn + Zn, or Ag + Mn + Cu, or Ag + Pd + Pt + Zn or Ag + Pd + Zn + Mn, or Ag + Zn + Mn + Li, or Ag + Cd

+ Mn + Li, or Ag + Pt + Zn + Li, or Ag + Al + Ni + Zn, or
Ag + Al + Ni + Ti, or Ag + Zr + Ti + Cd, or Ag + Zr + Ni +
Li, or Ag + Zr + Ni + Al, or Ag + Pt + Al + Ni, or Ag + Pd
+ Zn + Al, or Ag + Zr + Zn + Ti, or Ag + Ti + Ni + Al.

5 In another embodiment of the present invention, silver
can be alloyed additionally with indium, chromium, nickel,
germanium, tin, antimony, gallium, silicon, boron,
zirconium, and molybdenum or mixture of these elements. In
relation to the amount of silver that is present in the
10 alloy systems, the amount of the above-identified elements
that may be added ranges from about 0.01 a/o percent to
about 5.0 a/o percent of the silver content. But more
preferably, the amount of alloying elements added to silver
may range from about 0.1 a/o percent to about 3.0 a/o
15 percent. This is further illustrated in Table II for an
optical information storage medium as presented in Fig. 3.
All the optical property symbols in Table II have the same
meaning as the same symbols as those used in Table I.

Composition	T_0	R_0	R_1	R
Ag-2.5% In	0.500	0.212	0.208	0.91
Ag-1.2% Cr	0.535	0.243	0.238	0.94
Ag-0.7% Ge	0.515	0.220	0.220	0.92
Ag-1.0% Sn	0.504	0.216	0.211	0.92
Ag-0.5% Sb	0.520	0.224	0.224	0.93
Ag-3.0% Ga	0.475	0.195	0.187	0.86
Ag-1.5% Si	0.490	0.202	0.199	0.90
Ag-1.2% B	0.513	0.247	0.218	0.92
Ag-0.8% Mo	0.515	0.220	0.218	0.92

5 **Table II: Balance of reflectivity of Layer 0 and Layer 1 of DVD-9 dual layer disc for various silver alloy Layer 0 and typical aluminum alloy Layer 1.**

It is well understood in the art, that the compositions listed in Table I and Table II can also be
10 used as the high reflectivity layer (Layer 1) in prerecorded dual layer optical disc structures such as DVD-9, DVD-14 or DVD-18, in a tri-layer optical disc structure as illustrated in Fig. 4, in a recordable optical disc such as DVD-R, in a rewritable optical disc such as DVD-RAM, or
15 DVD-RW, or as the one illustrated in Fig 5.

For the convenience of the reader, the following are some silver alloys, where the alloying elements, that may

preferably be alloyed with silver are identified by their periodic table symbols; Ag + In, or Ag + Cr, or Ag + Ge, or Ag + Sn, or Ag + Sb, or Ag + Ga, or Ag + Si, or Ag + B, or Ag + Mo, or Ag + In + Cr, or Ag + Cr + Ge, or Ag + Cr + Sn, 5 or Ag + Cr + Sb, or Ag + Cr + Si, or Ag + Si + In, or Ag + Si + Sb, or Ag + Si + B, or Ag + Si + Mo, or Ag + Mo + In, or Ag + Mo + Sn, or Ag + Mo + B, or Ag + Mo + Sb, or Ag + Ge + B, or Ag + In + Cr + Ge, or Ag + Cr + Sn + Sb, or Ag + Ga + Si + Mo, or Ag + Cr + Si + Mo, or Ag + B + Mo + Cr, or 10 Ag + In + Sb + B, or Ag + Cr + Si + B, Ag + Ga + Ge + Cr, or Ag + Si + Ge + Mo or Ag + Sb + Si + B, or Ag + Cr + Si + In, or Ag + Si + Cr + Sn.

The optical properties of a few of the ternary silver alloys of the present invention are further illustrated in 15 Table III. In Table III, which shows the reflectivity and transmission of a thin film, layer zero, with a thickness of about 8 to 12 nm, in a DVD-9 dual layer disc construction. The meaning of each symbol is the same as in Table I.

Composition	T ₀	R ₀	R ₁	R
Ag-1.2%Pd-1.4%Zn	0.54	0.245	0.242	0.95
Ag-0.8%Cu-1.5%Mn	0.535	0.240	0.238	0.94
Ag-1.5%Al-1.0%Mn	0.50	0.213	0.208	0.91
Ag-1.0%Cu-0.3%Ti	0.50	0.210	0.207	0.90
Ag-1.2%Al-1.3%Zn	0.53	0.224	0.233	0.93
Ag-1.0%Ge-0.7%Al	0.49	0.203	0.201	0.89
Ag-1.2%Sb-0.3%Li	0.47	0.187	0.183	0.83

5 **Table III: Balance of reflectivity of Layer 0 and Layer 1 of DVD-9 dual layer disc for various ternary silver alloy layer 0 and typical aluminum alloy Layer 1.**

In another embodiment of the current invention, the thin film on an optical information storage medium is, silver alloyed with a comparatively small amount of at least one other element selected from the group consisting of copper, silicon, cadmium, tin, lithium, nickel, cobalt, indium, chromium, antimony, gallium, boron, molybdenum, zirconium, beryllium, titanium and magnesium. The amount of other elements that may be alloyed with silver ranges from about 0.01 a/o percent to about 10.0 a/o percent. And more preferably, the amount of the other element present in the silver based alloy ranges from about 0.1 a/o percent to about 5.0 a/o percent, of the amount of silver present.

In another embodiment of the current invention, the thin film on an optical information storage medium is, silver alloyed with copper and zinc. The amount of Cu present in the alloy ranges from about 0.01 a/o percent to about 10.0 a/o percent; and the amount of zinc present ranges from about 0.01 a/o percent to about 10.0 a/o percent, of the silver present in the alloy.

In another embodiment of the current invention, the thin film on an optical information storage medium is, silver alloyed with copper and titanium. The amount of Cu present in the alloy ranges from about 0.01 a/o percent to about 10.0 a/o percent; and the amount of titanium present in the alloy ranges from about 0.01 a/o percent to about 5.0 a/o percent, of the amount of silver present.

In another embodiment of the current invention, the thin film on an optical information storage medium is, silver alloyed with at least one other metal selected from the group including gold, rhodium, ruthenium, osmium, iridium, platinum, palladium, and mixtures thereof. The amount of the other metal present in the silver based alloy ranges from about 0.01 a/o percent to about 5.0 a/o percent of the amount of silver present.

In another embodiment of the current invention, the thin film on an optical information storage medium is,

silver alloyed with copper, and silicon. The amount of copper in the alloy ranges from about 0.01 a/o to about 10.0 a/o percent, of the amount of silver present in the alloy. The amount of silicon present in the alloy ranges
5 from about 0.01 a/o to about 5.0 a/o percent of the amount of silver present.

In still another embodiment of the current invention, the thin film on an optical information storage medium is, silver alloyed with at least one of the following elements
10 selected from the group including; copper, zinc, titanium, cadmium, lithium, nickel, cobalt, indium, aluminum, germanium, chromium, germanium, tin, beryllium, magnesium, manganese, antimony, gallium, silicon, boron, zirconium, molybdenum, and mixtures thereof. The amount of the
15 elements alloyed with silver ranges from about, 0.01 a/o percent to about 10.0 a/o percent of the amount of silver present. In one preferred embodiment the amount of the other element alloyed with silver ranges from about 0.1 a/o to about 5.0 a/o percent of the amount of silver present.

20 In another embodiment of the current invention, the thin film on an optical information storage medium is, silver alloyed with copper and zinc. The amount of copper in the alloy ranges from about 0.01 a/o to about 10.0 a/o percent, of the amount of silver present in the alloy. And

the amount of zinc in the alloy ranges from about 0.01 a/o to about 10.0 a/o percent, of the amount of silver present in the alloy.

In still another embodiment of the current invention,
5 the thin film on an optical information storage medium is, silver alloyed with at least one element selected from the group including gold, rhodium, ruthenium, osmium, iridium, platinum, palladium, and mixtures thereof. The amount of the element present in the alloy ranges from about 0.01 a/o
10 to about 5.0 a/o percent, of the amount of silver present in the alloy.

In yet another embodiment of invention, the thin film on an optical information storage medium is a silver copper alloy defined by Ag_xCu_y . The amount of silver present in the
15 alloy is given by a value of x , where x is in the range of about 0.90 to about 0.999. And the amount of Cu in the alloy is given by a value of y , and y is in the range of about 0.001 to about 0.01.

In one preferred embodiment of the invention, the
20 amount of silver in the alloy is given by a value of x in the range of about 0.95 to about 0.999, and the amount of Cu in the alloy is given by a value of y , in the range of about 0.001 to about 0.050.

In yet another embodiment of the current invention, the thin film on an optical information storage medium is, silver alloyed with copper, and at least one other element selected from the group including silicon, cadmium, tin,
5 lithium, nickel, cobalt, indium, chromium, antimony, gallium, boron, molybdenum, zirconium, beryllium, titanium, magnesium. The amount of the other elements present in the alloy ranges from 0.01 a/o percent to about 10.0 a/o percent, of the amount of silver present.

10 In still another embodiment of the current invention, the thin film on an optical information storage medium is silver alloyed with copper and manganese. The amount of copper in the alloy ranges from about 0.001 to about 0.01 a/o; the amount of manganese present in the alloy ranges
15 from about 0.01 a/o to about 7.5 a/o percent, of the amount of silver present. In another preferred embodiment of the invention the amount of manganese present in the alloy ranges from about 1.01 a/o to about 5.0 a/o percent, of the amount of silver present.

20 In another embodiment of the current invention, the thin film on an optical information storage medium is, silver alloyed with copper and titanium. The amount of copper present in the alloy ranges from about 0.001 to about 0.01 a/o, and the amount of titanium present in the

alloy ranges from about 0.01 a/o to about 5.0 a/o percent, of the amount of silver present.

In still another embodiment of the current invention, the thin film on an optical information storage medium is, silver alloyed with copper and silicon. The amount of copper in the alloy is in the range of about 0.001 to about 0.01 a/o, and the amount of silicon in the alloy ranges from about 0.01 a/o to about 5.0 a/o percent, of the amount of silver present.

10 In still another embodiment of the current invention, the sputtering target and the thin film on an optical information storage medium is, silver alloyed with a comparatively, small amount of copper and other elements selected from the group consisting of: aluminum, nickel, manganese, titanium, zirconium, indium, chromium, germanium, tin, antimony, gallium, silicon, boron, molybdenum and mixtures thereof. In this embodiment, the relationship between the amounts of silver and copper ranges from about 0.01 a/o percent to about 5.0 a/o percent copper and from about 95.0 a/o percent to about 99.99 a/o percent silver. But preferably from about 0.1 a/o percent to about 3.0 a/o percent copper, and from about 97.0 a/o percent to about 99.9 a/o percent silver. In relationship to the amount of silver that is present in the alloy

system, the amount of the above-identified elements that may be added ranges from 0.01 a/o percent to about 5.0 % of the silver content. But more preferably, the amount of alloying elements added to silver may ranges from about 0.1
5 a/o percent to about 3.0 a/o percent. As data presented in Table I, II and III indicated, if the individual alloy addition to silver is more than 5.0 a/o percent, the balanced reflectivity between layer zero and layer one in the DVD-9 dual layer disc structure is likely to be lower
10 than the DVD specification of 18 percent, therefore not composition with utility.

Having presented the preceding compositions for the thin film materials, it is important to recognize that both the manufacturing process of the sputtering target and the
15 process to deposit the target material into a thin film play important roles in determining the final properties of the film. To this end, a preferred method of making the sputtering target will now be described. In general, vacuum melting and casting of the alloys or melting and casting
20 under protective atmosphere, are preferred to minimize the introduction of other unwanted impurities.

Afterwards, the as-cast ingot should undergo a cold or hot working process to break down the segregated and the nonuniform as-cast microstructure. One preferred method is

cold or hot forging or cold or hot uniaxial compression with a more than 50 percent of size reduction, followed by annealing to recrystallize the deformed material into fine equi-axed grain structure with preferred texture of $\langle 1,1,0 \rangle$ orientation. This texture promotes directional sputtering in a sputtering apparatus so that more of the atoms from the sputtering target will be deposited onto the disc substrates for more efficient use of the target material.

Alternatively, a cold or hot multi-directional rolling process with more than a 50 percent size reduction can be employed, followed by annealing, to promote a random oriented microstructure in the target followed by machining the target to a final shape and size suitable for a given sputtering apparatus. A target, with a more random crystal orientation, will eject atoms more randomly during sputtering, and will produce a disc substrate with a more uniform distribution and thickness.

Depending on the application, different discs' optical and other system requirements, either a cold or hot forging or a cold or hot multi-directional rolling process can be employed in the target manufacturing process to optimize, the optical and other performance requirements of, the thin film for use in a given application.

The alloys of this invention can be deposited using the well-known methods described earlier including, for example sputtering, thermal evaporation or physical vapor deposition, and possibly electrolytic or electroless plating processes. The thin film alloy's reflectivity can vary depending on the method of application. Any application method that adds impurities to, or changes the surface morphology of, the thin film layer on the disc could conceivably, lower the reflectivity of the layer. But to a first order of approximation, the reflectivity of the thin film layer on the optical disc is primarily determined by the starting material of the sputtering target, evaporation source material, or the purity and composition of the electrolytic and electroless plating chemicals used.

It should be understood that the reflective layer of this invention can be used for future generations of optical discs that use a reading laser of a shorter wavelength, for example, a reading laser with a wavelength of 650 nanometers or shorter.

It should also be understood that, if the reflective film is reduced to a thickness of approximately 5 to 20 nanometers, a semi-reflective film layer can be formed from the alloys of this invention that have sufficient light

transmittance for use in dual-layer DVD or dual layer blue-ray optical disc applications.

EXAMPLESEXAMPLE 1

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A silver based alloy with about 1.2 atomic percent chromium and approximately 1.0 atomic percent zinc, at a thickness of about 60-100 nanometers, will have a reflectivity of approximately 94 to 95 percent at a wavelength of 800 nanometers and a reflectivity of approximately 93 to 94 percent at a wavelength of 650 nanometers and a reflectivity of approximately 86 to 88 percent at a wavelength of 400 nanometers.

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EXAMPLE 2

A silver-rich alloy with 1.5 a/o percent of manganese, and 0.8 a/o percent of copper will have a reflectivity of approximately 94 to 95 percent at 650 nanometers wavelength. If the thickness of the thin film is reduced to the 8 to 12 nanometers range, the reflectivity will be reduced to the range of 18 to 30 percent applicable for use as a DVD-9's semi-reflective layer. Adding a low concentration of deoxidizer such as lithium can further simplify the manufacturing process of the starting material of the thin film. As silver has a tendency to dissolve some oxygen in the solid state, which tends to lower the reflectivity of the alloy, the added lithium will react

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with the oxygen and lessen the degree of oxygen's impact to reflectivity. The desirable range of lithium is in the approximate range of 0.01 percent to 5.0 atomic percent, with the preferred range from about 0.1 to 1.0 a/o percent.

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EXAMPLE 3

A silver based alloy with about 0.5 a/o percent of nickel and about 0.5 a/o percent of zinc, about 60-70 nanometers thick, will have a reflectivity of approximately 95 percent at a wavelength of about 650 nanometers. It is suitable for any high reflectivity application in an optical information storage medium.

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EXAMPLE 4

A silver based alloy sputtering target with a composition of about 1.0 a/o percent manganese, 0.3 a/o percent titanium and the balance silver is employed to produce the semi-reflective layer of a DVD-9 dual layer disc using the following procedure. On top of a transparent polycarbonate half disc approximately 0.6 millimeters thick and 12 centimeter in diameter with information pits injection molded from a suitable stamper, a semi-reflective thin film or layer "zero" of silver based alloy approximately 10 to 11 nanometers thick is deposited or coated, in a magnetron sputtering machine. On top of

another transparent polycarbonate half disc approximately 0.6 millimeter thick with information pits injection molded from a suitable stamper, a high reflectivity thin film or layer "one" of and aluminum based alloy approximately 55
5 nanometers thick is deposited using a suitable aluminum sputtering target in a sputtering machine. These two half discs are then separately spin-coated with suitable liquid organic resins, bonded together with layer "zero" and layer "one" facing each other and the resin is cured with
10 ultraviolet light. The distance within the disc between the layer "zero" and the layer "one" is kept at about 55 +/- 5 microns.

The reflectivity of the two information layers is measured from the same side of the disc and found to be
15 about the same 21 percent using a 650 nanometers wavelength laser light. Electronic signals such as jitter and PI error are measured and found to be within published DVD specifications. Subsequently, an accelerated aging test at 80 degrees C and 85 percent relative humidity for 4 days is
20 conducted on the disc. Afterwards, the reflectivity and the electronic signals are measured again and no significant changes are observed as compared to the same measurements made before the aging test.

EXAMPLE 5

A silver alloy sputtering target with the composition in atomic percent of about 0.2 percent lithium, 1.0 percent manganese, 0.3 percent germanium and the balance silver is employed to produced the semi-reflective layer of a DVD-9 dual layer disc. The procedure used to make the discs is the same as the procedure used in the aforementioned example 4. The reflectivity of the two information layers in the finished disc is measured from the same side of the disc and found to be about the same, about 22.5 percent using a 650 nanometers wavelength laser light. Electronic signals such as jitter and PI error are also measured and found to be within published DVD specifications.

Subsequently, an accelerated aging test at 70 degrees C and 50 percent relative humidity for 96 hours is conducted on the disc. Afterwards, the reflectivity and the electronic signals are measured again and no significant changes are observed compared to the same measurements made before the aging test.

It is understood that the same silver alloy thin film in this example, deposited on the disc with a thickness ranging from about 30 to about 200 nanometers range can serve as the high reflectivity layer, such as Layer "one" in DVD-9 or Layer "two" in a tri-layer optical disc, as

illustrated in Fig.4. The same silver alloy can serve in other high reflectivity applications such as a rewritable optical disc such as DVD-RW, DVD-RAM in a general structure as illustrated in Fig 5 at 650 nanometers wavelength or any
5 other future optical information storage medium played back at around 400 nanometers wavelength.

EXAMPLE 6

A silver based alloy sputtering target with a
10 composition in a/o % of approximately 1.0 % copper, 1.0 % zinc, and the balance silver is used to produce the reflective layer of another type of recordable disc a DVD-R disc or a DVD+R disc using the following procedure.
Referring now to Fig. 2. An azo based recording dye is
15 spin-coated on top of a transparent polycarbonate half disc about 0.6 mm thick and 12 cm in diameter with pregrooves suitable for DVD-R or DVD+R injection molded by a suitable stamper, and, dried. Subsequently, a reflective layer of silver based alloy approximately 150 nm in thickness is
20 deposited or coated on the recording dye using the sputtering target with the aforementioned composition in a magnetron sputtering machine. Afterwards, this half disc is bonded to another 0.6 mm thickness half disc using a UV cured resin. Information is recorded onto the disc in a

DVD-R or DVD+R recorder and the quality of the electronic signal is measured.

The disc is then subjected to an accelerated aging test. The disc is held at 80 degrees C and 85 % RH for 96
5 hours. Afterwards, the reflectivity and the electronic signals are measured again and no significant changes are observed as compared to the same measurements before aging test.

10 EXAMPLE 7

A process to make the sputtering target with the composition as indicated in example 6 is described hereafter. Suitable charges of silver, manganese and
15 aluminum are put into the crucible of a suitable vacuum induction furnace. The vacuum furnace is pumped down to vacuum pressure of approximately 1 milli-torr and then induction heating is used to heat the charge. While the charge is heating up and the out-gassing finished, the
20 furnace can be back filled with argon gas to a pressure of about 0.2 to 0.4 atmosphere. Casting of the liquid melt can be accomplished at a temperature approximately 10 % above the melting point of the charge. The graphite crucible holding the melt can be equipped with a graphite stopper at
25 the bottom of the crucible.

Pouring of the molten metal into individual molds of each sputtering target can be accomplished by opening, and closing, the graphite stopper in synchrony with mechanically placing each mold into position just

5 underneath the melting crucible to that the proper amount of melt is poured and cast into each mold. Afterwards, additional argon flow into the vacuum furnace can be introduced to cool and quench the casting. Subsequently, a cold or warm multi-directional rolling process that causes
10 a more than 50 % reduction in thickness can be used to break up any nonuniform casting microstructure.

Then the final anneal is done at 550 to 600 degrees C in a protective atmosphere for 15 to 30 minutes. After being machined into the right shape and size, cleaned in
15 detergent and properly dried, the finished sputtering target is ready to be put into a magnetron sputtering apparatus to coat optical discs. Approximate sputtering parameters sufficient to make the semi-reflective layer of an ultra high density optical disc suitable for use with a
20 playback laser with a wavelength of 400 nanometers as mentioned in example 9 are as follows: 1 kilowatt of sputtering power, 1 second of sputtering time, an argon partial pressure of 1 to 3 milli-torr, with a target to disc distance of approximately 4 to 6 centimeters, giving a

deposition rate of 10 nanometers per second. Using the same sputtering target and sputtering apparatus, the high reflectivity layer can be made with about the same sputtering parameters as the semi-reflective layer, except
5 that to deposit the high reflectivity layer the sputtering power needs to be increased to 4 to 5 kilowatts. Thus an ultra high density read-only optical disc, 5 inches in diameter, with user storage capacity of about 20 to 25 giga bytes or higher per side can be made in this manner. A dual
10 layer disc with the structure, illustrated in Fig. 3, has the capacity to store approximately 40 to 50 giga bytes of information, more than enough storage capacity for a full-length motion picture in the high-definition digital television format.

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EXAMPLE 8

The feasibility of using the same silver alloy thin film for both the reflective layer and the semi- reflective layer of a dual layer ultra high density read-only optical
20 disc with a playback laser at a wavelength of 400 nanometers is investigated.

A silver alloy sputtering target with a composition given in a/o %: of Pd, 1.2%, Zn, 1.4 % and balance silver was used to produce a dual layer optical information
25 storage medium as depicted in Fig. 3. A thin film about 10

nanometers thick of this silver alloy was deposited on a suitable polycarbonate substrate by using a magnetron sputtering machine. Referring now to Fig. 3, the indices of refraction (n) of the transparent substrate 214, the semi-reflective layer 216, the spacer layer 218 and the high reflectivity layer are 1.605, 0.035, 1.52, 0.035, respectively. The extinction coefficient (k) for the semi-reflective layer and the high reflectivity layer is 2.0.

Calculations show that with a thickness of 24 nm, the semi-reflective layer will have a reflectivity R_0 of 0.242 and a transmission T_0 of 0.600 in the disc at a wavelength of 400 nm. At a thickness of 55 nm, the high reflectivity layer will have a reflectivity R_1 of 0.685. The reflectivity of the high reflectivity layer measured from outside the disc through the semi-reflective layer will be $R_0=R_1T_0^2$ or 0.247. In other words, to the detector outside the disc, the reflectivity from both the semi-reflective layer and the high reflectivity layer will be approximately the same. This fulfills one important requirement for a dual layered optical information storage medium, that the reflectivity from these 2 information layers be approximately equal, the relationship between the optical properties of these two layers is $R_0=R_1T_0^2$.

EXAMPLE 9

The same silver alloy used in example 8 can also be used as the high reflectivity layer and the two semi-reflective layers in a tri-layer optical information storage medium for at playback using a laser with a wavelength of 400 nm. Referring now to Fig. 4. Calculations show that, at a thickness of 16 nm for the first semi-reflective layer 316, a thickness of 24 nm for the second semi-reflective layer 320, and a thickness of 50 nm for the high reflectivity layer 324, the reflectivity, measured at the detector 332, will be 0.132, 0.137, 0.131, respectively. This shows that approximately the same reflectivity can be achieved from all three layers. Balance of reflectivity from all three, information layers can be achieved, using the same silver alloy. Additionally, one sputtering machine and one silver alloy sputtering target can be used to manufacture all three layers of an ultra high density tri-layer optical information storage medium suitable for use with playback laser at wavelength 400 nm in a production environment. It will also be obvious, that aluminum alloys can also be used for the high reflectivity layer of this tri-layer medium.

EXAMPLE 10

A silver alloy sputtering target having the composition given in a/o % of: Pd, 0.4%; Cu, 1.5%; and balance silver was used to produce the reflective layer in a rewritable phase change disc structure such as DVD+RW, DVD-RW or DVD-RAM. Referring to Fig. 5. Successive layers of ZnO.SiO₂, Ag-In-Sb-Te, and ZnO.SiO₂ of suitable thickness are coated on a 0.6 mm thick polycarbonate substrate which has continuous spiral tracks of grooves and lands made by injection molding from a suitable stamper. Next, a sputtering target with the aforementioned composition is used in a magnetron sputtering apparatus to deposit a silver alloy film about 150 nm thick on top of the ZnO.SiO₂ film. Subsequently, the half disc is bonded with a suitable adhesive to the another 0.6 mm thick half disc of the same construction as the aforementioned half disc to form a complete disc.

Repeated record and erase cycles are performed in a suitable DVD+RW, DVD-RW or DVD-RAM drive. The disc meets the performance requirements imposed on the recording medium. The disc further under goes an accelerated environmental test at 80 degrees C, 85% relative humidity for 4 days. Afterwards, disc performance is checked again, no significant change in the disc property is observed as

compared to the disc's performance before the environmental test.

EXAMPLE 11

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A silver alloy sputtering target having the composition given in a/o % of: Mn, 0.7%; Cu, 1.5%; Ti, 0.2% and balance silver was used to produce the semi-reflective layer 938 approximately 10 nm in thickness in a Blu-Ray rewritable phase change dual-layer disc structure such as the one described in Fig. 10. Successive layers of silver alloy 60 nm in thickness, dielectric layer of ZnO.SiO₂, interface layer, recording layer such as Ge-Sb-Te, another interface layer and dielectric layer ZnO.SiO₂ of suitable thickness are coated on a 1.1 mm thick polycarbonate substrate which has continuous spiral tracks of grooves and lands made by injection molding from a suitable stamper. Afterwards, an organic resin about 50 microns in thickness as a spacer layer is spin-coated on the 1.1 mm thick substrate and cured by UV light. Next, another sputtering target with the aforementioned composition is used in a magnetron sputtering apparatus to deposit the semi-reflective silver alloy film about 10 nm thick on top of the spacer layer, followed by sputtered coating of ZnO.SiO₂ dielectric film, interface layer, phase change recording

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layer, interface layer and dielectric layer. Subsequently, the film or layer stacks on the 1.1 mm thickness substrate is spin-coated and UV cured a cover layer about 100 microns in thickness to form a complete disc.

5 Repeated record and erase cycles are performed in a suitable Blu-Ray recorder drive with playback lens NA of 0.85 and focused laser beam of 405 nm wavelength. The disc meets the performance requirements imposed on the recording medium. The disc further under goes an accelerated
10 environmental test at 75 degrees C, 85% relative humidity for 10 days. Afterwards, disc performance is checked again, no significant change in the disc property is observed as compared to the disc's performance before the environmental test.

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EXAMPLE 12

A silver alloy sputtering target having a composition given in a/o % of: Cu, 1.0%; Ag, 99.0% was used to produce the highly reflective layer in a rewritable phase change
20 disc structure or "DVR" as shown in Fig. 6. In this DVR structure, between dielectric layer 520 and highly reflective layer 522, there is an interface layer of SiC (not shown). The layers in this example are deposited in the reverse order from the order of layer addition used in
25 Example 10. The transparent substrate 524 was made of

polycarbonate and injection molded from a suitable stamper, then the silver alloy reflective layer was deposited on the transparent substrate using the above-mentioned sputtering target in a magnetron sputtering apparatus. Dielectric
5 layer 520 (preferably $\text{ZnO} \cdot \text{SiO}_2$), recording layer 518 (preferably Ag-In-Sb-Te), another dielectric layer 516 (preferably $\text{ZnO} \cdot \text{SiO}_2$) and an interface layer (preferably SiC) were then vacuum coated, in sequence. Finally, the disc was covered with a layer of UV cured resin 514, about
10 100 microns thick.

The performance of the disc is verified with a DVR type recording and play back system using a 405 nm wavelength laser beam. Repeated record and erase cycles are conducted satisfactorily. The disc is subjected to an
15 accelerated environmental test at 80 degrees C and 85 % relative humidity for 4 days. The performance of the disc is again checked and verified. No significant degradation of the disc's property is observed.

20 EXAMPLE 13

A silver based alloy sputtering target with a composition in a/o % of approximately 2.2 % copper, 0.5 % zinc, and the balance silver is used to produce the semi-reflective layer or L0 of another type of recordable disc

such as a DVD-R dual-layer disc or a DVD+R dual-layer disc as shown in Fig. 13 using the following procedure. An azo based recording dye is spin-coated on top of a transparent polycarbonate half disc about 0.6 mm thick and 12 cm in diameter with pregrooves suitable for DVD-R dual-layer or DVD+R dual-layer injection molded by a suitable stamper, and, dried. Subsequently, a semi-reflective layer of silver based alloy approximately 10 nm in thickness is deposited or coated on the recording dye using the sputtering target with the aforementioned composition in a magnetron sputtering machine. Afterwards, this half disc is bonded to the other 0.6 mm thickness half disc using a UV cured resin. The other half disc contains 150 nm thickness of silver alloy sputtered from another sputtering target of the composition: 1.7 a/o % Cu, 1.0 a/o % Zn and 97.3 a/o % Ag on the clear polycarbonate substrate and subsequently coated with another Azo based recording dye and dried by hot circulating air. Information is recorded onto both layers of the disc in a DVD-R dual-layer or DVD+R dual-layer recorder and the quality of the electronic signal is measured. The disc is then subjected to an accelerated aging test at 80 degrees C and 85 % RH for 2 days.

Afterwards, the reflectivity and the electronic signals of the disc are measured again and no significant changes are

observed as compared to the same measurements before the aging test.